# PART 1

# GENERAL INSTRUMENTATION, CONTROL AND AUTOMATION REQUIREMENTS OF IOT BASED INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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# PART - 1
# GENERAL INSTRUMENTATION CONTROL AND AUTOMATION REQUIREMENTS

## 1.1 Introduction

The general requirements include design, manufacture, testing at works, supply and delivery at site, unloading and storing the equipment at site of installation, testing and commissioning of all Integrated Pump Performance Management System (IPMS), associated Instrumentation, control and automation equipment's are covered under this section of this Specification.

## 1.2 Abbreviations

For the purpose of these Requirements the following abbreviations of electrical terms have been used.

| Symbol | Abbreviations | Symbol | Abbreviations |
|---|---|---|---|
| R | red phase | MCB | miniature circuit breaker |
| Y | yellow phase | MCCB | moulded case circuit breaker |
| B | blue phase | ELCB | earth leakage circuit breaker |
| ac | alternating current | RCD | residual current device |
| dc | direct current | MCC | motor control centre |
| A | Amp | PFC | power factor correction |
| mA | Milliamp | PF | power factor |
| V | Volt | CP | control panel |
| kW | Kilowatt | LCP | local control panel |
| kVA | kilovolt amp | UPS | uninterruptible power supply |
| kWh | kilowatt hour | PLC | programmable logic controller |
| MVA | megavolt amp | I / O | input / output |
| Hz | hertz (cycles per second) | R I / O | remote input / output |
| SP | single pole | SCADA | supervisory control and data acquisition |
| SPN | single pole and neutral | HMI | human machine interface |
| DP | double pole | LAN | local area network |
| TP | triple pole | OS | operator station |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TP&N | triple pole and neutral | PC | personal computer |
| SP&SwN | single pole and switched neutral | SPD | surge protection device |
| TP&SwN | triple pole and switched neutral | LED | light emitting diode |
| FOC | fiber optic cable | UHF | Ultra High Frequency |

### 1.3 Reference Standards

Unless otherwise approved, instrumentation shall comply with relevant quality standards test procedures and codes of practice collectively referred to as Reference Standards including those listed below in accordance with the requirements detailed elsewhere in this specification.

| | |
|---|---|
| BS 89-2:1990, EN 60051-2:1989, IEC 60051-2:1984 | Direct acting indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories. |
| BS 1042 (Various) | Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits. |
| BS 1646-1:1979, ISO 3511/I-1977 | Symbolic representation for process measurement control functions and instrumentation. Basic requirements |
| BS EN 837-1:1998 | Pressure gauges. Bourdon tube pressure gauges. Dimensions, metrology, requirements and testing |
| BS EN 60751:1996, IEC 60751:1983 | Industrial platinum resistance thermometer sensors |
| BS 3680 (Various) | Measurement of liquid flow in open channels. |
| BS 3693:1992 | Recommendations for design of scales and indexes on analogue indicating instruments |
| BS EN 60770-1:1999, IEC 60770-1:1999 | Transmitters for use in industrial-process control systems. Methods for performance evaluation |
| BS 4675-2:1978, ISO 2954-1975 | Mechanical vibration in rotating machinery. Requirements for instruments for measuring vibration severity |
| BS EN 60584-1:1996, IEC 60584-1:1995 | Thermocouples. Reference tables |
| BS 5308 (Various) | Instrumentation cables |
| BS EN 60529:1992 | Specification for degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) |
| BS ISO 11631:1998 | Measurement of fluid flow. Methods of specifying flowmeter performance |
| BS 5863-1:1984, IEC 60381-1:1982 | Analogue signals for process control systems. Specification for direct current signals |
| BS 5863-2:1980, IEC 60381-2:1978 | Analogue signals for process control systems. Specification for direct voltage signals |
| BS EN 60654-1:1993, IEC 60654-1:1993 | Industrial-process measurement and control equipment. Operating conditions. Climatic conditions |
| BS 6739:1986 | Code of practice for instrumentation in process control systems: installation design and practice |
| BS EN 60073:2002 | Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification. Coding principles for indicators and actuators |

| | |
|---|---|
| BS 1553 (Various) | Specification for graphical symbols for general engineering |
| ISA-5.1-1984 - (R1992) | Instrumentation Symbols and Identification |
| ISA-5.4-1991 | Instrument Loop Diagrams |
| ANSI/ISA-7.0.01-1996 | Quality Standard for Instrument Air |
| ANSI/ISA-18.1-1979 - (R1992) | Annunciator Sequences and Specifications |
| ISA-26-1968 | Dynamic Response Testing of Process Control Instrumentation |
| ISA-37.1-1975 - (R1982) | Electrical Transducer Nomenclature and Terminology |
| ISA-37.3-1982 - (R1995) | Specifications and Tests for Strain Gage Pressure Transducers |
| ANSI/ISA-50.00.01-1975 (R2002) | Compatibility of Analog Signals for Electronic Industrial Process Instruments |
| ANSI/ISA-51.1-1979 - (R1993) | Process Instrumentation Terminology |
| ISO 9000 and 09004 | Quality Systems |
| IEEE 60587 | Power Supply Surge Protection |
| IEC 61131-3 | Programming Languages for Programmable Controllers. |
| IEC 61158-2 | Communication Protocols |
| ISO 9075 (BS 6964) | Structured Query Language (SQL) |
| BS 5515 | Documentation of Computer Based Systems |
| BS 7165 | Recommendation for Achievement of Quality in Software |
| BS EN 50081 | Electromagnetic Compatibility |
| ISO 3511 | Process measurement control functions - instrumentation symbolic representation. |
| ISO-OSI | 7 Layer Communication Model |
| IEEE 472-1974 | Surge protection. |
| IEC-61850 | Sub-station automation protocol |
| IEC-8705101 | Modbus Protocol Conversion |

## 1.4 Statement of Compliance

The Contractor shall provide a list of the reference standards used and shall provide a compliance/non-compliance statement during the FDS submission once the contract has been awarded.

All standards which the Contractor intends to use but which are not part of the above Standards or other listed Reference Standards, shall be submitted to the Engineer for consent before any design against that standard proceeds.

### 1.4.1 Documents to be submitted by the Bidder during Bid Submission for technical bid qualification for Instrumentation Control & Automation

**Note: The technical schedule shall be completed in full for technical bid qualification. Bidder to note the importance of this requirement.**

1. Provide a block diagram of the proposed IPMS showing all major components and their interconnections and interrelationships. Label each diagram and indicate all external power and communications interfaces. System shall be

supplied as per the Technical Schedule of this specification and no variation shall be accepted on the same.

**2.** Provide a written overview of the proposed IPMS, control & instrumentation system describing the principal functions and capabilities of the system (PLC based SCADA), system communications, pump performance & monitoring system and general system capabilities.

**3.** Provide written description of the Cloud Sever based Solution comprising of (a) basic Metering supported by IOT Sensors with data acquisition arrangement and (b) advanced analytics platforms, using Digital Twins & Artificial Intelligence and advance Machine learning as well as Big Data Warehouse etc.

**4.** Provide written description of the Web User Interface & Mobile App. for Android & Apple and its integration with the plant PLC based SCADA system as well as Cloud based System.

**5.** Provide written description Operational cost of the pump performance & monitoring system including monthly charges of Broadband, Sim based Service Cloud Storage, Cloud based IPMS platform & Similar.

**6.** Provide an equipment list with descriptive literature for the proposed system. Included on the list shall be all hardware & software items. List shall include as a minimum, the manufacturer, the quantity provided, and model numbers for each. Technical schedules for instruments, PLC & SCADA, shall be duly filled with all relevant details without any deviations with the bid requirements. The technical schedule shall be completed in full for technical bid qualification. Bidder to note the importance of this requirement.

**7.** Provide an operating system and software applications list with descriptive literature for the proposed IPMS and associated Control & Automation System. Include all major software items, supplier name, quantity, and model numbers. Indicate whether any proposed software is proprietary and would not be turned over to the owner.

**8.** Technical details are required for the following without any deviation as per bid requirements:

- Name and version of the proposed SCADA software Package.
- Name and version of the PLC on-line/off-line programming software for all controllers, inclusive of vendor supplied systems (if any).
- Name and version of the PLC,
- Name and version of Historian software
- Name and version of any required communications software, firmware, etc.
- Name and version of the specified report application software,
- Provide a description of any non-resident software required to program, troubleshoot or diagnose any devices in the system.

- Provide a tentative construction schedule for completion of the project within the specified Contract period. Indicate the following activities with milestones: Mobilization, submittal preparation, submittal review, equipment procurement, equipment assembly, system configuration and programming, factory testing, system delivery, system installation, start up, field testing and training, and post acceptance routine service intervals.
- Describe the system supplier's provisions for service, technical assistance and re-placement parts for the proposed system. Include the system supplier's 1-800-toll free number.
- Identify with resumes, all personnel who will be providing technical support services for the project after it is accepted.

The Contractor shall provide all of the above required details/documents as qualification criteria during the bid submission. Failure to do so will be treated as a non-responsive bid *and lead to technical disqualification***.** The Contractor should note the importance of the obligation.

### 1.5 Submissions to be made by the contractor during the contract period:

1) The Contractor shall make submissions to the Employer Representative of all design drawings, schedules and complete documentation on spare parts relating to IPMS, instrumentation and control equipment and systems provided under this Contract.

2) These submissions shall include, the following:
   - Functional design specification (FDS) The Contractor shall submit a complete functional Design specification (FDS) for approval by the Employer Representative within two (2) months of the award of the Contract. The Contractor should take note of the importance of this clause.
   - The functional design specification shall be submitted for the following:

**A. Instrumentation**

a) Instrument schedule with process ranges and instrument range, and instrument model numbers.

b) The FDS shall include on a minimum, Instrument location layouts, Instrument datasheet, OEM product brochure, Instrument hook up diagrams and quality Assurance plan for inspection at manufacturer's test and quality facility where the equipment has been manufactured, as required under bid requirements.

c) General arrangement drawings of field-mounted instruments showing installation details.

d) General arrangement drawings of instrument and control panels, fully dimensioned in plan and elevation views, showing foundation and fixing

details, access doors, clearances, cable-entry positions, weight and lifting arrangement.

e) Layout drawings of panel fascias showing instruments, controls and details of all labels.

f) Internal circuit and wiring diagrams for instrument and control panels.

g) Schematic control diagrams.

h) Instrument loop diagrams.

i) Instrument wiring and piping diagrams.

j) Interconnection wiring diagrams.

k) Cable block diagrams, drawings and schedules.

l) Instrument system and panel power distribution diagrams.

m) The FDS shall describe control actions taken and monitoring functions which remain available during a power failure, and any automatic controls or sequencing which take place during system start-up and shut-down.

n) The FDS shall be presented in a clear and precise manner and shall include figures or drawings where appropriate.

o) Comprehensive testing schedules for all off-site, on-site, pre-commissioning and commissioning tests and take-over tests.

**B. Control & Automation**

1) This document shall serve as the primary mechanism by which the Employer Representative may confirm that the Contractor possesses an accurate understanding of the system and its requirements.

2) On a minimum, FDS shall comprise an overall description of the plant, its functioning and control, and a detailed description of each section of the control system covering modes of operation, manual overrides, set-point and parameter selection and adjustment. The detailed description shall include a step-by-step control description which defines the function of each piece of equipment and each control action and interlock, including details of the program in each programmable item. Flow charts shall be used to depict the control philosophy along with the write up for the same.

3) Proposed SCADA screens, set point schedules, shall be an integral part of the FDS submissions.

4) The FDS shall describe the ‘fail-safe’ features incorporated into the design for the event of failure of a plant item or system, or loss of an input signal.

5) The FDS shall describe control actions taken and monitoring functions which remain available during a power failure, and any automatic controls or sequencing which take place during system start-up and shut-down.

6) The FDS shall be presented in a clear and precise manner and shall include figures or drawings where appropriate.

**C. Drawings and schedules as part of FDS (For both Instrumentation & Control & Automation):**

1) Process and instrumentation diagram (P&ID) shall be as per ISA 5.1 latest release. The P&ID shall contain the following on a minimum and in sequence:

2) Legend sheet inclusive of process line abbreviations, line designation, process designation, symbols of all equipment and general notes.

3) Tag Identification system. (The tagging philosophy shall be submitted before the submission of the P&ID for review and approval before the tagging is incorporated in the P&ID).

4) Typical Signal interface sheet.

5) Process & Instrumentation sheets as per each process, which shall depict the interlock sequence for each equipment & process operation. The interlock sequence shall be depicted by using interlock numbering next to the equipment/process.

6) Interlock sheet detailing every interlock for the system (Pumps, drives, blowers, valves, etc.). For e.g.: Start, Stop, Trip, sub process sequence, etc.
7) Each P&ID shall be submitted along with the process control philosophy.

8) The above requirements are also applicable for vendor supplied systems P&ID.

9) Contractor shall coordinate the process control philosophy and P&ID before submission.

**D. General arrangement drawings of field-mounted instruments showing installation details.**

a) General arrangement drawings of instrument and control panels, fully dimensioned in plan and elevation views, showing foundation and fixing details, access doors, clearances, cable-entry positions, weight and lifting arrangement.

b) Layout drawings of panel fascias showing instruments, controls and details of all labels.

c) Layout drawings of panel interior showing equipment, terminal blocks and cable ways.

d) Annunciator arrangement and engraving details.

e) Internal circuit and wiring diagrams for instrument and control panels.

f) Schematic control diagrams.

g) Instrument loop diagrams.

h) Instrument wiring and piping diagrams.

i) Interconnection wiring diagrams.

j) Cable block diagrams, drawings and schedules.

k) Instrument system and panel power distribution diagrams.

l) Programmable-device functional design specifications which shall include hardware details, logic flow charts, panel GA, panel wiring diagrams, ladder diagrams and program listings.

m) Schedules of inputs to and outputs from programmable controllers and telemetry outstations.

n) Labelling & tag schedules.

o) Data communication (interface & integration) between pumping station and WTP system.

p) Comprehensive testing schedules for all off-site, on-site, pre-commissioning and commissioning tests and take-over tests.

q) All other drawings necessary for the provision of ducts, openings, trenches, fixing holes for panels and the like and for the complete understanding of the operation, maintenance and extension of the system including any required for the Purchaser to dismantle, repair, maintain, modify or extend the Plant.

r) Control room, RIO Room interior design layouts, interior design diagrams, control room wiring layout, access control point diagrams, to house the PLC based SCADA system, LED video wall, FOC panels, integration panels, etc.

s) Data and calculations
   a) Manufacturers' catalogues and data sheets.
   b) Calculations to support control system design.
   c) Specification for protective coatings and painting.

t) Certificates
   a) Manufacturers' works tests.
   b) Pre-installation checks.
   c) Pressure-testing schedules.
   d) Instrument loop test check sheets.
   e) Installed instrument performance tests.
   f) System tests.
   g) Statutory certificates of compliance (such as hazardous area equipment).

Note: The Contractor shall submit and obtain approval of the FDS from the Employer Representative before beginning procurement. The contractor should take note of the importance of this obligation.

## 1.6 Design Requirements for Instrumentation, Control and Automation Requirements

**Minimum Design Consideration**

The instrumentation, control & automation system shall fully comply with design standards, regulations and the material and workmanship requirements of the Specification.

The electrical plant installations associated instrumentation control and automation systems shall also comply with and be tested in accordance with the latest edition of BS 7671 or equivalent Indian standards.

All equipment and materials incorporated in the system shall be selected, designed and rated to operate under the defined performance duties and specified site conditions and to maintain a high level of operational reliability.

The instrumentation and monitoring system equipment and materials shall have an operational life of not less than five (5) years.
Instrumentation, Control, Automation system shall be designed, manufactured and installed to achieve the following basic requirements:

- to maintain the highest standards of availability, reliability and accuracy and to give clear warnings of any deterioration in performance;
- to suit the abilities of the staff who will:
  - use the systems;
  - service the systems;
- to measure, indicate, process, store and control the relevant parameters, as specified;
- to give clear warnings of dangerous and other abnormal conditions and to initiate plant safety procedures, shutdowns and corrective measures as specified to assure the safety of ‘operations and maintenance’ personnel and plant and to store and collate the data, as required;
- to derive, present and utilize, as required, such additional data as required to facilitate:
  - the most efficient operation of the plant;
  - the routine maintenance of the plant

Equipment and system shall be designed and constructed to perform accurately and safely under the environmental and operating conditions described or implied in this specification without undue heating, vibration, wear, corrosion.

Equipment and systems shall be supplied as per the vendor list indicated in specification elsewhere / who shall have in-house product R&D, design and development facilities.
The equipment, systems and accessories furnished shall be designed and constructed to meet the performance specification during the continuous service life of the plant.

Contractor shall indicate the year in which the offered models of the instruments and system have been introduced and how long the commercial production of the same is expected to continue. In case if it is felt by Contractor that certain equipment/ component is likely to become obsolete, Contractor shall clearly bring it to the notice of Employer and indicate step proposed to deal with such obsolescence like maintaining “bonded spares” with the manufacturer/s.

Any part/ module of the C&I system which are not listed under recommended spares shall be deemed as having life expectancy not less than ten years.

Contractor shall supply proven latest version of hardware and software available at the time of system designing. In case of future up-gradation of software, Contractor shall remain committed to upgrade the supplied system at per with the new version within the warranty period and O&M period and ensure successful integration of the system.

For the sake of completeness of the system and in order to ensure desired performance & safety measures, any hardware or software item felt required, shall be in the scope of Contractor irrespective of their explicit or implicit inclusion in the accompanying document.
Technical details furnished in the accompanying documents are subject to change in future within reasonable limits, which Contractor shall abide by.

## 1.7 Site Conditions

### A. Temperature and Humidity Range

The equipment shall be installed in an environment having a temperature range of 0 °C to 55 °C and a maximum relative humidity of 100 % (non condensing). The Contractor shall use, where required, fans, heaters, and air conditioning units to maintain a correct working temperature for his equipment. All Parts of the equipment shall be constructed of materials or treated to prevent the formation of mould, fungus or any corrosion over the temperature and relative humidity ranges specified.

### B. EMI/RFI Noise Immunity

The equipment to be provided shall be adequately protected against interference from the use of radio transmitters, at any point external to the equipment housings and no malfunction of the equipment shall result from this cause. Responsibility for the correct and reliable operation of the equipment shall rest with the Contractor, who must ensure that the equipment is adequately protected against the ingress of radiated, mains-borne signal-borne interference.

### C. Generated Interference

The Contractor shall ensure that the computer, instrumentation and communications equipment conforms to BS EN 50081-1or equivalent Indian Standard for noise emissions.

### D. Coordination

The Contractor shall check with other trades to ensure that equipment and material can be installed in space provided. Provide other trades with information necessary for them to execute their work. Details on Drawings, which are specific regarding dimensions and locations, are for information purposes. Coordinate with other trades to ensure work can be installed as indicated.

### E. Sequencing

The Contractor shall make applications to the local telecommunications Service Provider for provision of communications and coordinate with the sub-contractor responsible for installation of power supply services under this contract. Applications shall be made in time to ensure services are available for installation and commissioning of the telemetry equipment.

## 1.8 Instrumentation Earth

An instrumentation earth bus shall be provided in each control panel. This shall comprise a GS flat of cross section not less than 25 x 6 mm and length to suit the number of connections. It shall be mounted on at least two insulated supports and be provided with a single earth connection to the control panel electrical power earth. If due to the physical size of a control panel more than one instrument earth bar is required the additional bar shall be connected again with a single earth connection to the same point as before on the control panel electrical earth bar. In this fashion all instrument earths shall be connected radially from the same earth point.

All signal cable screens (analogue and digital) shall be terminated onto the instrument earth bar. Signal cable screens shall be earthed at the control panel end only. Screens at the field end shall be tied back and insulated.

Surge protection devices (SPD s) associated with the control and instrumentation system shall be earthed to the instrument earth in accordance with the SPD manufacturer's recommendations.

## 1.9 Cables and Wires

### 1.9.1 General

Each drum or coil of cable shall be accompanied by a certificate stating the manufacturer's name, cable size, number of cores, length, result and date of tests as required in the Employer's Requirements.

Cables manufactured more than 12 months before delivery shall not be accepted.

All cables shall be delivered with cable ends effectively sealed. When a cable is cut from a drum both ends shall be immediately sealed to prevent ingress of moisture.

Cables shall not be transported to site in loose coils but a number of short lengths of cable may be transported on the same drum. The Contractor shall be wholly responsible for the purchase and/or hire costs of all cable drums and for the removal of these drums from site after use.
Cables shall be stored at site in storage yard wherein the same is protected by sunlight & moisture

### 1.9.2 Applicable Standards

**a) Low voltage (650/1 100 V grade)**

XLPE/F/PVC or XLPE/W/PVC or PVC/W/PVC or PVC/F/PVC, multicore cable with aluminium conductors to IS 7098 part 1, IS 1554 or BS 6346 respectively. Installed direct in the ground, in ducts, on tray or clipped direct. Aluminium wire armouring shall be used for single core cables. Core identification shall be by printed numerals or colour.

**b) Low voltage (650/1 100 V grade)**

PVC/PVC multicore cable to IS 1554 or BS 6346. Installed in floor ducts, trunking or conduits.
PVC single core non-sheathed (450/750 V grade) to BS 6004. Installed in conduit or trunking.

PVC single core non-sheathed (600/1 000 V) to BS 6231.Installed as internal wiring within switchgear and control assemblies.

**c) Telecommunications**

**External Use**

The cable shall be cellular polyethylene insulated armoured telephone cable manufactured generally in accordance with Indian Department of Telecommunications Specifications. The conductors shall be 0.9 mm diameter copper. The insulated conductors shall be twisted together in pairs and shall be identified by colour. The cable shall be fully filled with tropical grade petroleum jelly and a polyethylene sheath shall be applied over the laid up pairs. A layer of galvanised steel wires shall be applied over this sheath.

A black coloured PVC or polyethylene sheath shall be applied overall.

Installed in ducts, pipe ducts and direct in the ground.

**Internal Use**

The cable shall have tinned copper conductors of 0.5 mm diameter with PVC insulation and PVC over sheath. It shall comply generally with Indian Department of Telecommunications Specifications.

The colour of the sheath shall be cream.

For use indoors for internal distribution and connection to extension instruments. Installed in conduit, trunking or clipped direct.

**d) Instrumentation**

**Analogue Signal**

Plain annealed multistranded tinned copper conductors; solid polyethylene insulation with each pair screened with aluminium-mylar tape including drain wire, with collective aluminium mylar tape screen including drain wire, solid polyethylene bedded steel wire armour with an outer sheath of flame retardant PVC. PVC sheath to be blue colour for intrinsically safe circuits, black for ac and dc non-intrinsically safe circuits, 600 V grade to BS 5308 : Part 1, Type 2, IS 1554 or IEC 189.

**Control Digital**

Plain annealed multistranded tinned copper conductors, solid polyethylene insulation collective aluminium mylar tape screen including drain wire, solid polyethylene bedded steel wire armour with an outer sheath of flame retardant PVC. PVC sheath to be blue colour for intrinsically safe circuits, black for ac and dc

non-intrinsically safe circuits, 600 V grade to BS 5308 : Part 1, Type 2, IS 1554 or IEC 60189.

**e) SCADA System**

Redundant Fiber optic cable and network shall be applied to the SCADA system to integrate PLCs and RIO's located in the plant and the work stations located at the control room. FOC shall be single mode, glass made core and clad and PVC covered with tension member, jelly filled and PVC sheathed. Maximum attenuation of OFC shall be 0.4 dB/k m and 0.3 dB/km at 1310nm and 1550nm wave length light respectively. Datasheets for the same shall be submitted for review and approval.

### 1.9.3 Cable Rating

The Contractor shall ensure that cable and wires associated with the distribution and control systems, plant wiring and all other installations throughout the Works are adequately rated for their use.

In assessing the rating of any cable or wire, the following factors shall be taken into account:

- Supply voltage and frequency
- Maximum voltage drop permissible
- Type and magnitude of load
- Fault level and duration related to circuit protection relays and MCB/MCCBs
- Circuit overcurrent protection
- Route length and disposition of cables
- Ambient temperature
- Method of installation

### 1.9.4 Cable Colours

All cable cores shall be colour coded throughout their length and shall be so connected between switchboard, distribution board, plant and accessories, that the correct sequence or phase colours are preserved throughout the system.

The colour coding should be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 phase | red, yellow and blue |
| single phase or dc | red and black |
| earth | green/yellow |
| control | blue (dc), red (ac) |

### 1.9.5 Cable Conductors

Copper conductors shall be used throughout. Cores of cross-sectional area greater than 1.5 $mm^2$ shall be stranded.

Lighting final distribution circuits shall be of a minimum cross-section of 1.5 $mm^2$. Small power and control cables shall be of a minimum cross-section of 1.5 $mm^2$.

Internal wiring of control panels shall be of a minimum cross-section of 1.0 $mm^2$ flexible and stranded.

Instrumentation and control cabling shall be of a minimum cross-section 1.5 $mm^2$ for external use and 1.0 $mm^2$ for internal use.

### 1.9.6 Cable Numbering

All cables shall be allocated a unique number which shall be fixed to each end of the cable using a corrosion resistant label. Cables of different categories shall be tagged with the following subscripts and three digit number.

| | |
|---|---|
| HV power | HV-P_ _ _ |
| LV power | P_ _ _ |
| Control | C_ _ _ |
| Instrumentation | I_ _ _ |
| Protection | PR_ _ _ |
| Telecommunication | T_ _ _ |

## 1.10 Cable Installation

### 1.10.1 General

Cables shall be installed in such a way that the minimum bending radii are not reduced when installed or during installation. Cables shall not be installed in ambient temperatures below that recommended by the cable manufacturer.

Cables grouped together shall have insulation capable of withstanding the highest voltage present in the group.
All cables shall be laid with minimum looping of 1 metre in the pull pits on either end.

Cables of different categories shall be installed so as to maintain satisfactory clearances for safety and in order to reduce the possibility of electrical interference.

The following Table details the distances in mm that shall be maintained between the different categories of cable.

**1.1 Table of Separation Distances in mm between different Categories of Cable**

| Cable Category | HV Power | LV Power | C&I/Protection | Telecommunication |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HV Power | N/A | 300 | 600 | 600 |
| LV Power | 300 | N/A | 300 | 300 |
| C&I/Protection | 600 | 300 | N/A | 100 |
| Telecommunication | 600 | 300 | 100 | N/A |

These separations are minimum and special circumstances such as the presence of high current flows, or harmonic content may necessitate larger separation distances.

In order to make economic use of the cable support system, cables shall be arranged in groups of 50 mm maximum overall diameter. These groups shall be securely tied to the cable support system at intervals not exceeding 900 mm for horizontal runs and 300 mm intervals on vertical runs.

Cables shall be laid in a manner such that any electrical interference between cables shall not have a detrimental effect on the life and operation of Plant.

Where practical a separate cable support system shall be provided for power and non-power cables. Where this is not practical a separation of 150 mm shall be maintained between power and non-power cables when run on the same support system.

Heavy duty galvanised iron cable tray and ladder racking shall be used for cable support systems. GRP cable support systems shall be used in areas used for the storage and handling of chlorine. These systems shall be used to route cables around walls and within cable trenches. Cables shall be securely fixed to the support systems. Bundling of cables shall be permitted where allowance for this practice has been made in sizing the cables.

### 1.10.2 Instrumentation Cabling

In order to make the most economic use of cable ladder/tray and duct capacity, multicore cabling shall be utilised in order to connect instrumentation groups by using suitably located sub-distribution junction boxes. The junction boxes shall be suitable for the area in which they are to be installed and for the type of circuit. They shall be readily accessible for maintenance and clearly labelled junction boxes shall be constructed of die cast aluminium and provide degree of protection IP 65.

Separate cables shall be used for digital and analogue signals at all times.

Instrumentation cables shall be continuous without any joints.
Digital and analogue signals shall be segregated within junction boxes.

### 1.10.3 Cables Laid Direct in Ground

Buried cable up to 650/1100 V shall have a minimum cover of 750 mm measured to the top of the highest cable. On crossing roadways the cable shall be run through a PVC-U duct of minimum diameter 100 mm with a minimum of 1000 mm cover and encased on all sides by 150 mm of concrete.

Cables of greater than 650/1 100 V shall be buried with a minimum cover of 1 m. The bottom of the cable trench shall be freed of sharp stones and such like and 75 mm of sieved sand laid below the cable. After cable laying 75 mm of sieved sand shall be laid above the cable.

Interlocking cable protective covers, minimum 1m long x 300 mm wide, marked `Danger -Electric Cable' in English and the vernacular shall be laid on top of the sieved sand. Covers shall extend the whole length of the cable trench and shall overlap cables by a minimum of 50 mm.

Warning tape shall be laid a minimum of 200 mm above the protective covers.

Cables are to be installed without tees or through joints unless otherwise approved by the Engineer. Single core cables shall be run in trefoil formation.

### 1.10.4 Cables Laid in Underground Ducts

Underground ducts shall be constructed of impact resistant PVC-U and laid at a minimum depth of 500 mm, ducts shall be surrounded by at least 75 mm of sieved sand except at road crossings where it shall be 1 m deep and encased on all sides by 150 mm of concrete.

The Contractor shall ensure that sufficient draw-in points have been provided and that adequate room has been allowed for installation of cables. Drawstrings shall be provided in all ducts to enable additional cables to be installed when required. All cables shall be laid with minimum looping of 1 metre in the pull pit on either ends of the cable.

Where cables pass in or out of any duct entries into or within buildings such entries, together with any spare ducts shall be sealed against the ingress of moisture by means of duct stoppers and bituminous compounds or by any other

method approved by the Engineer. The stopper shall have a fire resistance of at least 30 minutes. Single core cables in trefoil formation shall pass through the same duct and shall not be separated. RCC duct bank shall be provide wherever there is road crossing.

### 1.10.5 Cables installed in Conduit

#### a) General

Conduits shall be galvanised heavy gauge solid drawn or welded screwed steel type and be in accordance with IS 9537 Part 2 or BS 4568. Accessories shall either be malleable cast iron screwed type or pressed steel and galvanised.

A space factor of 40% shall not be exceeded, but in any case conduit of less than 20 mm diameter shall not be permitted. The tubing shall be perfectly smooth inside and out and free from flaws and imperfections of any kind. Both ends of every length of tubing shall be properly reamed with all sharp edges removed before erection.

Where a number of conduits converge, malleable cast iron or heavy gauge sheet steel adaptable boxes shall be employed in order to avoid crossings. Conduits shall be connected by means of male brass bushes and couplings.

Where conduits are greater than 25 mm, straight through joint boxes shall be of the trough type. Where conduit and/or fittings are attached to equipment casings, the material or case of the casing shall be tapped for a depth of not less than 10 mm or male bushes and flanged couplings shall be used.

Heavy hexagonal lock nuts shall be used at all positions where running joints are required and great care shall be taken to ensure that they seat firmly and evenly on to the mating faces of coupling or other adjacent accessories. All junction boxes, draw-in boxes, and inspection fittings, shall be so placed that the cables can be inspected and, if necessary, withdrawn and re-wired throughout the life of the installation.

Generally not more than two bends or offsets or one coupling will be permitted without a suitable inspection accessory. Fish wires shall not be left in conduits after erection. The whole of the installation shall be arranged for a loop-in type of system with joints being carried out at switches, isolators, etc. Intermediate joints in the cable will only be allowed by arrangement with the Engineer. Where terminal blocks are necessary, they shall be of the porcelain type with brass pinching screws.

Ends of conduits which are liable to be left open for any length of time during building operations shall be plugged to prevent the ingress of dirt, cement, etc. and covers, either temporary or permanent, shall be fitted on all boxes.

Generally, conduits shall not cross expansion joints of buildings, but where they cannot be installed in any other manner then a flexible conduit shall be used across the expansion joint. A total 150 mm movement shall be allowed.

**b) Surface Installation**

Surface conduits shall be secured and fixed by means of distance spacing saddles or approved purpose made clips which allow the conduits to be taken directly into accessories without sets or bends. Conduits shall be run in a square and symmetrical manner. An efficient means shall be adopted to provide for the drainage of condensation and the runs shall be properly ventilated. All surface conduit runs shall be marked out for approval by the Engineer before the installation is carried out. Where large multiple parallel conduit runs would occur, use may be made of galvanised cable trunking. Conduits installed on structural steelwork shall be secured at spacings not exceeding those for surface conduit by girder clips, otherwise fixing shall be as for surface conduits on walls, drilled and tapped to the metalwork. Power driven fixings shall only be used with the express permission of the Engineer. Any drilling or access which is required through any structural member of the building shall be agreed with the Engineer before carrying out the work.
Exposed threads and places where galvanising has been damaged shall be cleaned and then painted with two coats of an approved metallic zinc based paint. This treatment shall be applied as the work proceeds.

**c) Concealed Installation**

Concealed conduits shall be securely fixed to prevent movement before laying of screeds, floating of plaster, casting of columns or other building operations necessary after the conduit installation. Crampets or similar fixings shall be used for attaching the conduit to blockwork, etc. Building nails will not be accepted.

At least 15 mm cover shall be allowed for finishes over the conduit. Where this cover cannot be maintained then expanded metal shall be fitted with the conduit. Conduit cast into reinforced concrete floors shall be fixed to the steel reinforcing with binding wire and the conduit boxes filled with expanded polystyrene or enclosed in a plastic bag to prevent the ingress of concrete when poured. Where possible, the conduit boxes shall be fixed to shuttering to give a flush finish.

Conduit installed in voids, false ceilings, and other concealed routes shall be installed as specified for the surface conduits. Wiring shall be carried out after the

false ceiling or permanent ducts have been completed. Conduit installed in floors shall be sealed against ingress of moisture.

The conduit installation shall be inspected by the Engineer before the building operation conceals the work.

**d) Cable Installed in Flexible Conduit**

Flexible conduit shall be of the waterproof galvanised type or PVC wire-wound type with cadmium plated mild steel couplings. Lengths of flexible conduits shall be sufficient to permit withdrawal, adjustment or movement of the equipment to which it is attached and shall have a minimum length of 300 mm. Flexible conduit shall not be used as a means of providing earth continuity. A single earth conductor of adequate size shall be installed external to the conduit complete with earth terminations.
Where conversion from rigid conduit to flexible metallic conduit is to be made, the rigid conduit shall terminate in a through type box and the flexible conduit shall extend from this box to the equipment, the earth continuity cable shall be secured to the box and to the piece of equipment by properly designed earthing screws. The use of lid facing screws, etc., will not be permitted. Adapters shall incorporate a grub screw or a gland to prevent the flexible conduit becoming loose.

### 1.10.6 Cable Installed in Cable Trunking – Metal

Cable trunking shall be manufactured from mild steel of not less than 1.25 mm and shall be hot dipped galvanised. The Contractor shall ensure that the size of the trunking is adequate for the number of cables to be installed together with 50% spare capacity and shall in any case be 50 mm x 50 mm minimum size.

Segregation of cables shall be carried out if required using continuous sheet steel barriers with the bottom edge welded to the trunking.

The trunking shall have two return flanges for rigidity. Where necessary, additional strengthening straps shall be fitted internally. The cover shall overlap the trunking and be made of the same gauge. Fixing screws for covers shall be recessed and be of the self retaining `quick fix' type. All bends, tees and intersections shall be of the gusset type and shall, wherever possible, be purpose made by the manufacturer and of a matching design to the main trunking.

Cables shall be retained in the trunking when the cover is removed by means of straps. Internal connecting sleeves shall be fitted across joints in the trunking and

earth continuity ensured by bonding each section of trunking to a continuous earth wire.

Non-flammable fire barriers shall be inserted where the trunking passes through walls or floors. Conduit connections to trunking shall be made by flanged couplings and male bushes.

Trunking shall be supported at intervals not greater than 2 m horizontally or 2.5 m vertically.

Crossings over expansion joints shall be made in flexible conduit.

Should it be necessary to cut or drill a section of trunking or a trunking fitting the bared ends shall immediately be given a coat of zinc rich cold galvanising paint.

Cable and conduit/trunking runs shall be determined by the Contractor and agreed by the Engineer before any work is started. The run shall be at least 150 mm clear of plumbing and mechanical services.

Conduit/trunking systems erected outside a building shall be weatherproof.

### 1.10.7 Cable Installed on Cable Tray

Cable tray shall be of perforated sheet steel with formed flanges and of minimum thickness not less than 1 mm for trays up to 100 mm width, not less than 1.25 mm for trays from 100 mm to 150 mm width and not less than 1.5 mm for trays from 150 mm to 300 mm width.

Cable tray shall be hot dipped galvanised. Cable tray for use in areas where chlorine gas may be present shall constructed from FRP or GRP. Cable tray supports shall be of a compatible finish with the associated cable tray.

All cable tray tees, intersection units, bends, turns and sets shall, whenever possible, be purpose made by the manufacturer and shall be of a matching design to the main section of cable tray.

Tray shall only be joined by couplers supplied by the manufacturers. The joint shall be secured in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

Cable tray supports supplied by a manufacturer or made up on Site shall be of ample strength to maintain rigid support to the fully laden cable tray along its

entire length and shall ensure that the deflection of any one section does not exceed 15 mm at midspan.

Wherever possible, cable trays shall be installed in full lengths without cutting. Should it be necessary to cut or drill a length of tray, then for galvanised trays, the bared ends or damaged section of the tray shall immediately be given a coat of zinc rich cold galvanised paint. All site manufactured accessories, supports and metal fittings required to ensure correct installation of the cable trays shall be similarly treated.

All cables shall be firmly secured to the tray using purpose made saddles, as approved by the Engineer, together with proprietary nylon fasteners and/or cable cleats. Following installation of cables, the tray shall remain rigidly supported and the deflection of any section shall not exceed 15 mm at midspan. All brackets and tray work shall be suitable for withstanding a temporary weight of 125 kg.

Cable trays shall not be cut to allow the passage of cables through the surfaces of the tray.
The sizing of the cable tray shall provide a minimum of 30% spare capacity.

The tray shall be run at least 150 mm clear of plumbing and mechanical services.

### 1.10.8 Cable Installed on Ladder Rack Systems

Ladder racking either light or heavy weight shall be proprietary item and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Bends in the installation shall take account of the minimum bending radii of cables to be installed.

Cables shall be clipped to the ladder rack using clips designed for the system in use and appropriate to the type and size of cable installed.

The sizing of the cable rack system shall provide a minimum of 30% spare capacity.
The ladder racking shall be run at least 150 mm clear of plumbing and mechanical services.

### 1.10.9 Cable Clipped Direct

All cable hangers, clips, cleats and saddles shall be of an approved type and appropriate to the type and size of cable installed.

Their spacing shall be such as to ensure a neat appearance and prevent sagging of the cables at all times during their installed life.

### 1.10.10 Cable Installed in Internal Floor Trench

#### a) In Shallow trenches (maximum depth 500 mm)

In shallow trenches used for electrical services only, cables may be laid in a neat and orderly manner on the floor of the trench. One layer only shall be allowed. Additional cables shall be installed on the walls of the trench in an approved manner.

Where the trench is shared by other services, cables shall be installed on the walls of the trench in an approved manner.

#### b) All other trenches including walk through service ducts

Cabling shall be installed to the walls of the trench in an approved manner.
Where other services are present the cables shall be segregated from them and wherever possible kept above `cold' wet services. Cables should not be run if at all possible above or in close proximity to `hot' services. The cabling shall be installed in such a manner as to allow access to the other services for normal maintenance without disturbance of the electrical installation

### 1.10.11 Cable Terminations and Joints----------

#### a) Power Cable Terminations

Power cables shall be terminated in suitable boxes arranged for bolting to switchgear, motor starters and motors.

Cores shall have either crimped lugs or sleeves to match either post terminals or bolted clamp terminals.

Each cable entry into a terminating box shall be made through a suitable gland, which shall have provision for securing the armour where applicable. Where single core glands are required these shall be of the non-magnetic type and the associated box bottom plate, where the core passes through, shall not have a continuous magnetic path.

Adequate provision shall be made to bond the cable armouring to the box and/or switchgear casing of a suitable size to withstand the prospective short circuit fault current of the system, glands shall be fitted with earth bonding tags where intimate screwed contact between gland and cable box is not possible.

Where cable glands are exposed to the weather these shall be protected by heat shrink plastic sleeve or purpose moulded sleeves covering the gland continuously from overall sheath to the gland neck.

Where terminations of multicore type have to be made on to items of Plant which have to be dismantled for maintenance, these shall be made off through glands into an adaptable box containing terminals and flexible single cores taken into the equipment via flexible waterproof plastic covered conduit, and a separate earth core linking the box to the equipment.

Where single core cables are glanded to or pass through cabling plates the gland plate or cabling plate shall be constructed of non-magnetic material.

**b) Power Cable Joints**

Through joints shall only be allowed with the approval of the Engineer. Where such joints are necessary in thermoplastic and elastomeric cables, the cables shall be jointed with epoxy or acrylic resin cold setting compound, which has been premeasured and prepacked ready for use. The boxes shall preferably be of split, moulded plastic type with filling vents for compound. Bonding straps shall be fitted with armour clamps across the joint and inspected by the Engineer prior to filling the box with compound. Wrapped pressure type joints will not be accepted.

### 1.10.12 Multicore or Control Cable Terminations

A sufficient number of terminals shall be provided to terminate all cable cores. For control and auxiliary wiring an additional 20% of this number shall be provided as spares.

Not more than one core of internal or external wiring shall be connected on any one terminal. Where duplication of terminal blocks is necessary, purpose-made solid links shall be incorporated in the design of the terminal blocks.

Terminals which remain energised when the main equipment is isolated shall be suitably screened and labelled.

Terminal blocks for different voltages or circuit type shall be segregated into groups and distinctively labelled.

### 1.10.13 Cable Fixings

Ties and strapping shall be suitable for securing cable and cable groups to cable tray or ladder. They shall be resistant to chemical and marine corrosion. Plastic coated metal ties used in order to obtain corrosion resistance shall not be

acceptable. Nylon ties shall be resistant to the effects of ultra-violet light and shall be self-extinguishing.

Large single cables shall be secured with cable clamps or cable cleats.

### 1.10.14 Cable Identification

At each end of each cable, in a uniform and visible position a label shall be fixed on the cable in accordance with the cable schedule. Labels shall be made of PVC and shall be indelibly marked to the approval of the Engineer. The label shall be retained using proprietary nylon strips passing through two fixing holes at either end of the label. If the cable gland is not normally visible, then the label shall be fixed inside the panel by means of screws.

### 1.10.15 Cable Glands

Glands shall generally be of the mechanical compression hexagon type. Earth continuity of brass glands shall be assured. This may be achieved by the rigid clamping of the armour within the gland and the intimate contact between the threaded components of the gland and the equipment. Each gland shall be installed complete with proprietary earth tag providing a ready means of connecting a flexible strand or strip earth bond to the gland at any position around the gland in relation to the associated apparatus. Adequate earth continuity shall be assured between the earth tag, the gland and the armour wires of the cable where applicable.

Glands for single core cables shall be constructed from non-magnetic materials.

Each gland shall be installed complete with a proprietary non-ferrous lock-nut to secure the gland body to the equipment where the entry hole is plain, i.e. not tapped.

Where holes for cable entries are not provided it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to mark out and drill such holes. Burrs and swarf shall be removed, care being taken to ensure that swarf and filings, etc do not enter the equipment.

For non-hazardous areas cable glands in situations where moisture may be present shall be double seal weatherproof type, gland shrouds shall be used and entry shall be sealed.

For dry indoor situations, standard industrial glands with shrouds are acceptable.

For hazardous areas, glands conforming to EExd standard shall be used with double seal and shroud.

Power cable glanding arrangements in hazardous areas shall incorporate an insulated adapter and earth link. This shall provide the facility to disconnect the armouring from the glanded device in order that a true earth loop value may be measured when carrying out tests on the installation.

### 1.10.16 Marking Locations of Underground Cables

The location of all underground cables shall be engraved on brass or other non-corrodible plates to be fixed to the exterior surface of all walls of buildings 300 mm above ground level and directly above the point where cables pass through the wall.

In addition concrete marker posts shall be installed at intervals of not more than 50 m at all junctions and changes of direction along the cable route. Such marker posts shall be not less than 200 mm high and of substantial construction. A drawing or sample of a typical marker post shall be submitted for the approval of the Engineer.

The markers shall be marked `Instrumentation /Telecommunication cable' in English and the vernacular.

### 1.10.17 Enclosure/Panel Details

#### (i) Enclosures and mounting boards

Enclosures shall be any form of board, cabinet, panel, desk, box or case used to protect, contain or group instrumentation, telemetry or equipment.

All equipment in or on enclosures shall be arranged logically and, as far as possible, symmetrically, with projections kept to a minimum. Each enclosure and board shall be designed on ergonomic principles and shall permit in-situ and safe access for any normal adjustment, maintenance and servicing. The tops of plant-mounted enclosures shall be sloped downwards from front to rear.
Enclosures mounted inside buildings shall have a minimum rating of protection to IP 54.

Enclosures for use outside buildings or in places where splashing may occur shall have a minimum rating of protection to IP 65 and have tops which project sufficiently to protect the vertical faces of the enclosure and any component mounted thereon from splashing, inclement weather and direct sunlight. Also, when enclosures for use outside buildings are located where exposure to direct sunlight will give rise to high top-panel surface temperatures such that the internal temperature rises above the manufacturer’s recommendation (normally 40°C), the enclosure shall include a sun shield fitted to the top of the enclosure. The sun

shield shall prevent direct sunlight from reaching the instrumentation for the full day throughout the year, and shall have louvered ventilation.

Note: Each field instrumentation shall be installed in an GRP enclosure with minimum IP-65 rating.

Fixing arrangements for surface-mounting enclosures shall be external to the enclosure and shall ensure that the rear face of the enclosure is not in contact with the surface to which it is fixed.
Enclosures shall have hinged access doors, fitted with recessed lockable handles.

Doors shall be of rigid construction and provided with close-fitting flexible seals in recesses to prevent the ingress of liquids, moisture, dust and vermin. Hinges shall be of the lift-off pattern and one hinge shall engage before the other for ease of fitting. Wherever necessary, removable access covers secured by quick-release fasteners shall be provided to ensure ease of maintenance for all installed apparatus.

Mounting plates, brackets and racks shall be provided for all other internal equipment which shall be hinged or otherwise arranged with quick-release fasteners or captive screws to give quick and easy access to equipment, securing screws, terminals and wiring.

Enclosures for two or more devices with electrical circuits shall have gland plates and terminal blocks as specified elsewhere.
Each enclosure shall be designed for the safe testing and servicing of equipment with the power on. Each part which may be live under any circumstances shall be so covered or shielded as to prevent inadvertent contact.

**(ii) Panel design and construction**

Unless otherwise specified, all instrument panels, instrument cubicles, system panels, control consoles and desks, associated equipment and terminal racks, telemetry and electronic equipment racks and the like shall be free-standing, floor mounted units and shall conform to the requirements of this part and will hereafter be referred to as panels.

Unless otherwise specified, panels shall be minimum 800 mm in width. The design and dimensions of control consoles and desks shall be determined according to their intended function and shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Specification. The height shall not exceed 1400mm above the finished floor level.

Unless otherwise specified the height of panels shall be not greater than 2130mm overall (excluding lifting devices) above finished floor level.

All panels (major/minor) installed outside shall be provided with lightning arrestors.

Controls, switches and push-buttons shall be positioned below or adjacent to any associated reading instrument. Panels for use in locations such as pumping stations and machinery rooms shall have anti-vibration mountings.

The clearance between the extremities of apparatus mounted on the internal walls shall allow safe and unobstructed access to all terminals and to parts requiring maintenance.

Panel layout drawings shall normally include a list of all instruments, accessories and components contained therein. If the drawings have insufficient space for the list, a separate schedule of instruments, accessories and components shall be provided and the panel drawing shall contain a cross reference to the contents list and an indication of the panel location of each item on the list.

**(iii) Panels – Major**

Panels shall be constructed generally as specified in the preceding clause. Panel material shall be prime-quality, cold-rolled and annealed mild steel or zinc-coated mild steel sheet, suitably braced and stiffened as necessary with flat bar or angle to form a rigid structure.

Panel fronts shall be flat and free from bow or ripple. Exterior corners and edges shall be rounded or welded and ground to give a smooth overall appearance.
Flanged edges shall be straight and smooth.
Materials shall be chosen with due regard to the panel size, number of cut-outs, instrument weight and position of center of gravity and method of fabrication, with the following minimum thickness:

- instrument bearing surfaces, gland plates and pneumatic distribution plates, 3mm;
- internal mounting plates, 3mm;
- doors, covers and filler panels, 3mm.

No design involving the use of externally-visible assembly or fixing bolts and screws or any design resulting in dust or water-collecting crevices will be accepted.

When a panel is constructed in sections, the sections shall be designed for ease of assembly during installation and, in any case, shall not exceed 2m in length. All necessary nuts, bolts, washers and the like shall be supplied and included in the same shipment as the relevant sections. Sections exceeding 1m in length shall be provided with double doors.

Each panel shall be mounted on a self-draining base frame fabricated from 150mm deep, steel channel section which shall be drilled or provided with clamps for bolting to the floor. The base frame shall be set back from the panel front face to give a toe space of not less than 25mm. The outside of the base frame shall be covered with an approved kicking strip.

Ceiling and other filler panels shall be fabricated from sheet steel and adequately stiffened. Each section shall have 50mm returned edges along all four sides and shall be braced to the main steelwork of the panel.

A chequer-plate floor shall be provided inside and above the level of the base frame, having openings suitable for the bottom entry of cables when applicable.

Sufficient removable un-drilled gland plates, in sections convenient for handling, shall be fitted close to the appropriate terminal blocks and not less than 230mm above the panel floor or not less than 230mm below the panel top. The gland plates shall have removable side covers giving access to both sides of the gland plate and ensuring vermin-proof and dust-proof construction. Gland plates of a surface mounted enclosure may form a part of the base or top.

Panels containing instruments using a fluid as the transmission medium shall have distribution plates with bulkhead unions for the termination of internal and external pipework.

All doors shall open outwards and all doors in one panel assembly shall use the same lock and key combination.

Panel design shall ensure adequate ventilation and air circulation without permitting the entry of vermin or dust. Panels installed in control rooms or other clean condition areas shall have louvres on both side of the panel ,and top and bottom, to allow air circulation. Temporary closures shall be provided to prevent the entry of dust and vermin during transit and installation. After commissioning has been completed, all entries except air circulation louvres shall be sealed.

No equipment other than front-of-panel items shall be mounted on panel wall surfaces.

If electrical and non-electrical instruments are mounted in the same panel, the panel shall be subdivided internally to separate the electrical and non-electrical sections.
All connections shall be arranged to ensure that no accidental damage to cabling or electrical components can occur in the event of failure of any non-electrical component or connection.
Provision shall be made for safe and easy handling during transit and installation.
If lifting eyes are provided, they shall be reversible and panel tops shall be reinforced where necessary.

Where equipment is specified to be installed at a future date, space shall be allocated, and cut-outs with removable masking plates, brackets, supports, wiring, terminals and piping and the like shall be provided.

Panels shall be finish-coated at the place of manufacture before commencing the installation of apparatus and other fittings.

**(iv) Panels – Minor**

Panels for installation on the Plant which contain relatively few items of equipment, or where so specified elsewhere, shall be classed as minor panels and shall be constructed generally as specified in the preceding clause and comply with this Clause.

Panels shall be fabricated from sheet steel or other approved material less than 2.5mm thick suitably braced to form a robust and rigid structure. Exterior corners and edges shall be rounded to give a smooth overall appearance and assembly bolts, screws or rivets shall not be visible on the front face.

The design shall be such as to ensure adequate ventilation and air circulation where required, without permitting the entry of vermin. Openings for cables shall be made vermin-proof. Doors shall be hinged and shall be provided with close-fitting flexible seals in recesses to prevent the ingress of liquids, moisture, dust and vermin. Unless otherwise specified, panels shall be suitable for floor mounting and shall not exceed 2130mm in height. Where surface-mounted panels are provided, the fixing shall prevent the ingress of moisture and the rear of the enclosure shall be not less than 10mm from the wall.
Lifting eyebolts shall be removed, issued to the Purchaser and subsequently replaced with bolts after installation.

Panels shall be extensible, and symmetrically arranged as far as possible with projections kept to a minimum. Where two or more panels are fitted together, they

shall form a flush-fronted continuous panel of uniform height. Front door and top cover dimensions shall match. Instruments, relays, and control devices shall be mounted at a height not more than 2000mm and not less than 300mm from floor level.

The arrangement of equipment within each enclosure shall be such as to permit easy access for installation and maintenance. No instruments, relays or other components shall be mounted on rear access doors or removable covers.

**(v) Panels – Composite**

In situations where space limitations preclude the use of separate instrumentation, control and automation (ICA) and switchgear panels and, at the sole discretion of the Engineer, ICA equipment may be combined within a single enclosure subject to the following conditions:

• The observance of all other clauses herein relating to enclosures, mounting boards and minor panels;
• The written assurance of each supplier of ICA equipment that the proximity of the switchgear will have no detrimental effect on the life or performance of any ICA component;
• The total segregation of ICA equipment and switchgear including the glanding and termination facilities;
• The absence of any voltage exceeding 250vac or 50vdc from any compartment containing ICA equipment;
• The use of the full height of the panel (excluding the bus bar chamber and Cable space) for any ICA equipment compartment.

**(vi) Panel protection**

Adequate facilities for isolation and protection by miniature circuit breaker or fuse for each instrumentation and control circuit and sub-circuit shall be provided and shall be so arranged that any interruption causes minimum disruption of plant, operates the appropriate alarm and cannot result in any unsafe operating condition.

All fuses shall be of the cartridge pattern and main fuses shall be of the high rupturing capacity type. Fuse and solid-link carriers and bases shall be of plastic molded insulating material of an approved make. Ceramic materials will not be accepted. Live connections shall be efficiently shrouded and it shall be possible to change fuses with power on without danger of contact with live metal. The fuses shall be rated to give maximum protection to the equipment in circuit and the rating shall be permanently inscribed on the fuse label and on the fuse carrier.

Unless necessary for the protection of particular equipment, miniature circuit breakers used for individual circuits in a panel or control desk shall not trip on over-voltage or under-voltage.

Bases for solid links shall not be interchangeable with those for fuses. Fuses and links in the same circuit shall be mounted opposite each other in separate adjacent rows and shall not alternate in the same row. At least 10% and not less than two unallocated miniature circuit breakers or fuses and links shall be provided in each panel distribution board. Miniature circuit breakers and fuses of similar size and rating shall be of the same make and type.

At least 25%, and not less than five, spare fuses and links of each rating shall be provided and fitted in clips inside the panel.

Each instrument requiring a power supply shall be individually wired and protected so that, in the event of a failure in one circuit, the remainders are unaffected. Power supply circuits shall be of sufficient rating that any protective device may operate without reducing the voltage at the terminals of any other component to an unacceptable level.

**(vii) Panel isolation**

Clearly-labelled isolating circuit breakers shall be provided for each incoming power supply. Switches shall be of the quick make-and-break type with spring loaded contacts that close fully without requiring full operation of the handle. The handle and cover shall be interlocked so that the handle cannot be operated when the cover is open and the cover cannot be opened unless the switch is in the ‘off’ position. The ‘on’ and ‘off’ positions of each switch shall be indicated clearly.

Circuit breakers for panel power supplies shall be mounted near an access point and in positions where they may be operated easily from a standing position.

Plug-in isolating links or devices of an approved type shall be provided in any circuit that may still be live when the power supply isolators are in the ‘off’ position, as, for example, in circuits controlling equipment whose power supply is independent of the panel. Such links or devices shall be properly screened and, if not incorporated in or adjacent to their associated outgoing terminals, shall be labeled with suitable warning notices.

Any item of panel equipment to which panel internal wiring is connected with a plug and socket instead of terminals shall be wired in flexible cable of adequate rating between the ‘free’ plug and a socket mounted adjacent to the device.

The power supply connector shall be a socket.

**(viii) Panel terminal blocks**

External wiring for panel power supplies shall be terminated on the appropriate isolator. Signal cables from strain gauges, analysers, resistance thermometers, retransmitting slide-wires and thermocouples may be terminated at their appropriate instruments.

A terminal block shall be provided as the interface between the corresponding conductors of each internal and external wire and each internal and external connection except those listed above. The terminal blocks shall be mounted vertically where possible and not nearer than 230mm to the floor or less than 230mm from an incoming cable gland.

Terminal block rows shall be spaced apart by not less than 150mm and arranged to permit convenient access to wires and terminals and to enable ferrule numbers to be read without difficulty.

Other circuits shall be grouped on the terminal blocks according to the classification given in the clause for 'Panel internal wiring' which shall be clearly marked along the corresponding section of each terminal board. Groups of different voltages on the same board shall be separated by insulated barriers.

All connections shall be made from the front of terminal blocks and no live metal shall be exposed at the back. All terminal blocks shall be of the type which clamps the wire securely and without damage between two plates by means of a captive screw and which permits removal of any terminal without disturbance to adjacent terminals. Pinch-screw type terminal blocks will not be accepted. Terminal moldings shall be in melamine to BS 1322, polyamide or equivalent. Terminal rails shall be hot-dip galvanised. Current bars between the two connection points of each terminal block shall be of copper or brass with tin/lead alloy plating. All steel parts shall be zinc-plated and passivated with a yellow chromate layer. Terminal blocks for input and output analogue signals and for circuits containing volt-free contacts internal or external to the cabinet shall be of the Klippon type SAKC or equivalent which permit the connection of a test milliammeter or continuity meter without disconnecting any wiring. Terminal blocks for power supplies for equipment external to the panel shall permit the isolation of the item of external equipment without affecting the operation of any other circuit within or outside the panel.
No more than one core of external cables or two internal wires shall be connected to any terminal. If terminal blocks are used as common points for two or more

circuits, individual terminals with the appropriate number of permanent cross connections shall be provided. The lengths of exposed cable cores shall be sufficient to reach any terminal in the appropriate row or rows. The cores shall be formed into a neat loom and a separate loom shall be provided for each cable.

Each row of terminal blocks shall contain at least 25% spare terminals over the number required for terminating all cores of external cables in that row. Unless otherwise specified, each external cable shall contain at least 20% spare circuits, with a minimum of one spare circuit.

Terminal blocks shall be numbered consecutively in a sequence different from that used for identifying wiring. The terminal numbers, voltage grouping and terminal board layout shall correspond precisely with wiring diagrams so that quick and accurate identification of wiring can be made.

All the terminal boards shall be provided with covers of transparent insulating material that does not sustain combustion and shall be sectionalized where possible to give access to groups of terminals without uncovering all boards. Terminals which may be live when the panel is isolated from its main supplies shall be suitably labelled to minimize the risk of accidental contact.

**(ix) Panel internal wiring**

Panel circuits shall be segregated into the following categories:

**Group 1**: Power control and very-high-level signal wiring (above 50V):
1.1 ac power supplies;
1.2 dc power supplies;
1.3 ac current signals above 50mA (such as CT circuits);
1.4 ac voltage and control signals above 50V (such as PT circuits).

**Group 2**: High-level signal wiring (6V to 50Vdc):
2.1 signals from conventional electronic transmitters and controllers (such as digital or 4mA to 20mA);
2.2 circuits to alarm annunciators and other solid-state devices
2.3 digital signals;
2.4 emergency shut-down and tripping circuits;
2.5 on/off control circuits;
2.6 intrinsically safe circuits;

**Group 3**: Low-level signal wiring (5V dc and below):
3.1 signals from thermocouples;
3.2 signals from resistance thermometers and re-transmitting slide-wires;

3.3 signals from analytical equipment and strain gauges.

For Group 3 wiring, internal connections to the instruments shall be made by one of the following methods:
(a) The twisted, screened conductors of the external cable shall be led direct to their appropriate instruments via ducting systems installed for this purpose during construction of the panel;
(b) The conductors of the external cables shall be terminated on terminals segregated from all other categories and the connections to the appropriate instruments shall be made using twisted pairs with individual screening installed for this purpose during construction of the panel.

Internal wiring for all circuits in Group 2 except those sharing a common connection shall be multi-stranded, twisted pair, 0.75mm$^2$ minimum copper conductor with HPDE or PVC-insulated cable of adequate grade and rating.

Wiring for circuits in other Groups or sharing a common connection shall be run in stranded, 1.5mm$^2$ minimum copper conductors with 250V grade, PVC-insulated cable of adequate grade and rating.

Wiring sheath colors shall be black for ac circuits, and grey for dc circuits (excluding thermocouple circuits) and blue for Group 2.6 circuits. Circuits supplied at 240V, between 240V and 110V dc shall also be physically segregated from each other and from other circuits. Access to wiring and components of circuits having voltages exceeding 240V shall not be possible unless and until the circuit has been isolated.

Separate ducts, trunking, cable looms, tray work and the like shall be provided within the panel for each category with at least 150mm between parallel paths of Group 1 and those of any other Group. Intrinsically-safe circuits and their terminals shall be segregated from other circuits and terminals.

All wiring shall be neatly and securely fixed by insulated cleats, bunched and secured by approved plastic strapping or run in approved insulated wiring trunking or non-corrodible flexible tubing. Not more than **75%** of the capacity of trunking, ducts, looming, or tubing shall be used. Insulated earth wiring shall be so arranged that access to any equipment or connection point or the removal of any item of equipment is unimpeded.

Wiring for future equipment shall be secured and terminated on terminal blocks. Lacing for wiring looms shall be of rot-proof cord or plastic strips. Inter-section wiring in multi-section cabinets shall be via a terminal block in each section.

**(x) Panel wiring identification and termination**

Identification ferrules shall be fitted at both ends of each wire. The numbers or letters used shall correspond with the appropriate wiring diagram. The ferrules shall be of plastic insulating material with permanent black characters on a color coded background for numbers and on a white background for letters, unaffected by oil or water. They shall be so arranged that they can be read logically from left to right when viewed normally.
The system of wire identification shall be such that wires in the same circuit on opposite sides of a terminal shall have the same reference, and this system shall be continued through all external cabling.

Terminal ferrules (spade, tongue, crimped connections) shall be provided on each conductor.

**(xi) Panel Earthing**

A continuous copper earth bar of not less than 25mm x 6mm cross section shall run the full length of each panel and shall be securely fixed and bonded electrically to the main frame. The cable gland-plates and the earth bar shall be provided with suitable brass terminals of not less than 6mm diameter for connecting the metal cladding or armouring of all incoming and outgoing cables to the station earthing system.

A second continuous copper earth bar of not less than 25mm x 6mm cross section, electrically isolated from the steelwork of the panel and metal cladding and armouring of cables, shall be provided for earthing the signal earth connection of each instrumentation and control device and the screen(s) of each instrument cable not earthed elsewhere to the station instrumentation earth plate. The earth bar shall have sufficient brass terminals as specified above for each instrumentation and control device and the screen of every shielded cable plus 25% spare terminals. In multi-section panels, each earth bar shall be electrically bonded to the corresponding bars in the adjacent section(s).

The earth pit for instrumentation system shall be separate. Electric earth pit shall not be used for earthing of instrumentation equipment. All signal cable screens (analogue and digital) shall be terminated onto the instrument earth bar. Signal cable screens shall be earthed at the control panel end only. Screens at the field end shall be tied back and insulated.

SPD s associated with the control and instrumentation system shall be earthed to the instrument earth in accordance with the SPD manufacturer's recommendations.

**(xii) Panel lighting**

Each panel shall be adequately illuminated internally, as evenly and as free from dazzle as possible, by fixed fluorescent lighting controlled from totally-enclosed light switches and by totally-enclosed door-operated switches positioned so as not to interfere with access. There shall also be one installed inspection lamp per three metres of panel length or part thereof with adequate flexible connection cable to reach any point in the panel. The control switch for an inspection lamp shall form part of the lamp assembly. Lighting circuits shall be fused independently of any instrumentation and control circuit and designed to allow lamps to be replaced safely and shall be fed from a distribution board and circuit breaker connected on the live side of the main panel ac supply circuit breaker.

**(xiii) Panel ventilation**

Each panel shall be provided with ventilation fans as required to ensure that equipment within the panel is maintained within manufacturer's recommendations, with due regard to the environment in which the panel will be mounted. Fans shall be controlled by a suitably-labelled enclosed switch mounted internally in an accessible position.

Fans shall be mounted with their axes horizontal and shall be arranged to draw clean air into the panel. Air entries shall have filters which can be renewed from outside the panel and shall be designed to prevent the entry of rain, spray, injurious fluids, sand or dust.

**(xiv) Panel labels**

All control gear shall be fully labelled with the due code identifying the equipment designation/function, all external and internal components, all rating data, detailed equipment operating data and for danger and hazard warning.

Labels shall be provided for every panel to describe the duty or otherwise identify the panel and its sections and every instrument, component and item of equipment mounted internally and externally. Where applicable, front-of-panel labels shall be as detailed in the Specification. Wording shall be clear, concise and unambiguous and shall be subject to review by the Engineer before manufacture. Each label shall be permanently secured to the surface near the item to which it refers.

Externally-fitted labels shall be of Perspex or other approved transparent plastic, with letters and numbers rear-engraved and filled with black.

The rear surface of each Perspex label shall be finished with a coat of paint of the same colour as the panel external finish. Instrument duty labels fitted externally shall be below the item to which they refer. Embossed tape or similar adhesive labels will not be approved.

Laminated materials or rear-engraved and filled plastic shall be used for internally fitted labels, which shall be white with engraved black letters.

Labels conforming to the requirements of the preceding paragraphs or other approved means shall be provided:
• To describe or identify circuits or circuit components;
• To identify dc polarity;
• To warn or remind about dangerous or potentially-dangerous circumstances;
• Wherever elsewhere specified.
Unless otherwise specified, all engraving shall be in plain block letters, 4mm high.
The minimum practicable number of different sizes shall be used.
Manufacturers' nameplates shall not be fitted on panel external surfaces.

**(xv) Panel finish**

For control and instrument panels, desks and cubicles a hard, smooth, durable finish, free of blemishes, shall be provided. Before painting, all external welds and any rough areas shall be smoothed, and all surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and free from scale, contaminates, corrosion or grease. If rust-proof or Zintec steel has not been used in the construction, the panel shall be treated with a passivating agent such as phosphoric acid. All internal surfaces shall have a minimum of three coats of paint of which the first shall be an approved anti-rusting priming coat and the final coat shall be an opaque gloss white enamel. All external surfaces shall have not less than five coats of paint of which the first shall be an approved etch-priming coat, and the second and third suitable undercoats, all of which shall be rubbed smooth when dry before application of the next coat. The undercoats shall be easily distinguished in shade or colour from the priming and finishing coats. The two final coats shall be of stove enamel paint, gloss or semi-matt finish, to a colour and finish to be advised by the Engineer. Stoving shall be carried out in accordance with the recommendation of the paint manufacturer.

The overall dry film thickness (DFT) shall be between 85 and 120 microns.

Nuts, bolts, washers and other fixing devices which may have to be removed for transit or maintenance purposes shall be galvanized or otherwise finished to an approved standard.

## 1.11 Instruments and ancillaries

### a) General

All instruments, gauges and control equipment which perform similar duties shall be of uniform type and manufacture throughout the Works in order to facilitate maintenance and the stocking of spare parts.

All equipment shall be fully tropicalised and suitable for the worst environmental operating conditions. Panel-mounted instruments shall be of the electrically operated flush mounted type and shall have damp-proof and dust-proof cases.

Instruments mounted outside instrument panels shall have weatherproof and dustproof cases. Instrument cases shall be of corrosion-resistant material or finish. Instrument screws (unless forming part of a magnetic circuit) shall be of brass or bronze. Access to terminal compartments of instruments mounted outside panels or other enclosures shall not expose any working part. Moving parts and contacts shall be adequately protected from the ingress of dust. Where applicable instruments shall be easily withdraw able from its housing for maintenance without interrupting its signal.

Unless otherwise specified, instruments shall be finished in the manufacturer’s standard color. Instrument dials shall be of such material that no peeling or discoloration will take place with age under tropical conditions.

Plant-mounted indicators and gauges shall be sized to give full legibility when viewed from a position with convenient and easy access or from the point at which any operation requiring observation of the gauge is performed. The minimum diameter for any gauge shall be 150mm except where forming part of standard instruments and accessories such as air-sets.

Dials and bezels shall be of bronze and internal components shall be of stainless steel, bronze or other corrosion-resistant material.

Unless otherwise specified, all functions shall be transmitted electrically and all analogue signal-transmission systems shall be in accordance with BS 5863: Part 1 or equivalent and shall use a signal of digital or 4mA to 20mA dc. Where possible, measuring systems shall be designed so that any necessary power supply is taken from the appropriate instrument panel.

Transmitting devices shall have integral indicators to monitor the output signal or connections suitable for use with a portable test meter, and shall be capable of

meeting the performance requirements specified in the appropriate part of BS EN 60770-1or equivalent. For the important and critical processes the transmitting devices, such as pressure, temperature and level gauges, shall have a reference gauge installed locally for easy reference for the operation and maintenance staff. The transmitters shall be provided with LCD meters.

Equipment mounted in enclosures shall be suitable for continuous operation at the maximum internal temperature possible in service, due account being taken of internally-generated heat and heat dissipated by other plant. All components shall be rated adequately and circuits shall be designed so that change of component characteristics within the manufacturers' tolerances shall not affect the performance of plant. All equipment shall be designed to operate without forced (or fan) cooling.

Equipment provided with anti-condensation heaters shall be capable of operating without damage if the heaters are left on continuously. Unless provided with unalterable factory configured ranges, measuring instruments shall have zero and span adjustment.

Field mounted instruments shall be mounted such that they are easily viewable and easily accessible for maintenance.
Instruments not mounted in panels shall be supplied complete with all brackets, stands, supporting steelwork and weatherproof enclosures (separate from the instrument cases) necessary for securing them in their working positions and affording complete protection at all times including periods of servicing, adjustment, calibration and maintenance.

Each installation shall incorporate a valve and pipework for obtaining a sample representative of the fluid at the position of the permanent meter and drain. If the measuring and sampling points are remote from each other, the test and sample facilities shall be provided at both points.

In order that maintenance and inspection may be carried out safely and conveniently instruments mounted in elevated and open work areas shall be provided with safety ladders and a sufficiently sized working platform with sun shading.

**b) Indicating Instruments and Meters**

All instruments and meters shall be flush mounted and generally of the same pattern and appearance throughout and those which perform similar duties shall be of uniform type and manufacture.

Indicating instruments shall be fitted with an externally accessible zero adjuster. They shall have no parallax error and their normal maximum reading shall be approximately 60% full scale deflection.

Ammeters in motor starter circuits shall be capable of withstanding the starting current and shall have a compressed overload scale. The ammeter shall have an adjustable and sealable red pointer set to indicate normal full load current. The ammeter physical size shall be in keeping with the size of the starter concerned. The minimum size to be used is 0.25 DIN.

Indicating instruments shall comply with IS 1248, BS 89 or IEC 60051 and shall be of industrial grade accuracy.

Kilowatt-hour meters shall comply fully with IS 722 or BS 5685 Class 2 and shall have industrial grade accuracy (±2.5%). Three element units shall be used for 3 phase 4-wire systems. Two element units shall be used for 3 phase, 3-wire systems.

**c) Indicator Lights**

Indicator lights shall be not less than 20 mm diameter and shall be panel mounted types with metal bodies adequately fastened so that the lamps shall be capable of replacement from the front of the apparatus without disturbance to the lamp holder or panel wiring. Lamp holders shall be keyed into panels to prevent rotation. Lens colours shall comply with BS EN 60037 as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| power on | white* |
| running - | green |
| tripped/alarm | red |
| status (open, closed, etc) | blue |
| ready to start | blue |
| warning (no imminent danger) | amber |

Note: *white may be used where doubt exists as to which other colour to use.

The lights shall be under-run to give long life either by use of a resistor to limit voltage to 90% normal value or by using higher voltage lamps.

The indicating lamps on control panel shall be cluster of LED's.

**d) Pushbuttons**

Colours of pushbuttons shall generally comply with IS 6875, BSEN 60947, 60037 or IEC 60073 and in particular shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stop, emergency stop | red |
| Start | green |
| jogging/inching | black |
| reset (when not also acting as a stop) | blue |
| lamp test | blue |
| override/alarm accept | yellow |

## 1.12 Cabling

### a) Instrumentation cabling

Instrumentation cables shall be of armoured screened type. Cables from conventional measuring transmitters and analogue process controllers, such as digital or 4mA to 20mA dc output from a constant-current source, (hereinafter referred to as high-level signals) shall be polyethylene or PVC insulated with stranded conductors and laid up as twisted pairs with one twist per 30mm approx. Each cable shall have an overall screen of braided copper or Mylar backed aluminum foil giving a minimum coverage of 85%, a steel wire armoring insulated from the screen and from any ducting and an overall PVC sheath. For runs exceeding 30 meters or for all inputs to a data logger, computer or microprocessor, multi-core cables shall have an individual screen of braided copper or Mylar-backed aluminum foil for each signal pair. The minimum conductor size shall be 24/0.2mm but shall be of greater cross-sectional area if required for the satisfactory operation of associated plant. Cables for intrinsically safe systems shall comply with BS 5308 and the relevant certificate.

Cables from strain gauges, analyzers and the like, such as 0 to 100mV (hereinafter referred to as low-level signals — see also below) shall be as specified above and shall have an individual screen for each signal pair.

Cables from indicating devices to alarm or tripping circuits shall be as specified above for high-level signals but shall use cables, cable trays, ducts and conduit separate from those for other high-level circuits.

Cables for high-level signals, low-level signals, resistance thermometers and thermocouples shall be segregated from each other and each shall be separated from cables for power, communications and other electrical services. Other cables run in the vicinity of instrumentation cables shall be twisted at the rate of one twist per 50mm approximately and shall be separated from instrumentation cables by a distance of not less than 300mm.

Initiating devices for plant protection and personnel safety shall be connected by individual cables direct to the tripping or safety device and shall not be routed via

any intermediate junction, marshalling box, cabinet, relay or similar. The outer sheaths of such cables shall be coloured orange.

**b) Telemetry cabling**

Telemetry cabling between a master station and an outstation, unless otherwise specified, shall consist of a minimum of 6 signal pairs, of which two pairs shall be allocated to the telemetry system, one pair shall be allocated to a speech circuit and three pairs shall be spare. Each conductor shall be multi-stranded with an equivalent diameter of not less than 0.9mm. Conductors shall be laid up in starquad formation. The dc resistance of any pair of conductors shall not exceed 55 ohms per loop Km at 10°C and the difference between the resistances of the conductors of any pair shall not exceed 0.5% of the loop resistance of that pair. Telemetry cables shall be designed for burying in water-logged ground.

Conductors shall be plain annealed copper with aluminium/polythene laminate sheath moisture barrier, copper or brass tape pest barrier, single galvanized steel wire armour and overall polythene sheath. The cable shall have a solid filling of petroleum jelly.

The characteristic impedance of each signal circuit shall have a nominal value of 600 ohms at 800Hz and the circuits shall be suitable for signal input levels of between −30dbm to +4dbm (0dbm = 1mW into a load of 600 ohms). The overall attenuation between the terminations of any circuit at the mean frequency of the band width specified elsewhere shall not exceed 20dbm and the attenuation at any two frequencies within this band width shall not differ by more than 6dbm. The transmission time for any two frequencies within the band width specified elsewhere shall not differ by more than 1 / (4 % B) seconds, where B is the transmission speed in bauds, as specified elsewhere.

The signal-to-atio within the bandwidth specified elsewhere shall be better than 12db. The frequency of any received signal shall not differ from the frequency of the corresponding transmitted frequency by more than 1% of the transmission speed in bauds specified elsewhere.

Loading coils as necessary to meet the performance requirements detailed herein shall be supplied and installed at equally-spaced points.

**c) Fiber optic cable**

To facilitate the proper and efficient co-ordination of the Works the Contractor shall sublet all Cabling Works to one Sub-Contractor who has proven and

successful experience in fiber optic cable installations on projects similar to the one now proposed.
If cable sizes are not indicated on Drawings or in schedules, determine the correct size based on total end to end signal attenuation not to exceed 40 dB, including all splices and termination losses, and after taking into consideration.

a) Type of fiber
b) Ambient conditions
c) Method of installation
d) The disposition of each cable relative to others

All cables and wires shall be suitable for installation and continuous services in the ambient conditions described elsewhere in this document.
Shop Drawings and Product Data shall be submitted for the approval of the Engineers as follows;
- Submit full technical details of each type of cable proposed.
- Submit copy of test certificates from the manufacturer or an independent testing authority confirming that cables comply with the specification.
- Submit exact route of the cable run and relevant Sections in the shop drawings.

Each drum length of cable shall be allotted a distinct and separate reference number. This number shall appear on the test certificate covering the respective length of cable and shall also be clearly marked on the cable drum.

The Contractor shall advise the Engineer upon delivery to site of each drum length, quoting the reference number, the test certificates shall be handed to the Engineer for examination and approval.
All cables shall be delivered to site with the manufacturer seals, labels or other proof of origin intact. These labels and seals shall not be removed until the cable is required for use and shall be retained for inspection by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the off-loading and handling of the cables on site, and shall ensure that cables are delivered to site on drums and properly protected against mechanical damages. Where lengths are cut from cables, the open ends shall be sealed.

The contractor shall be aware of the need to supply and install all cables for this Contract which are most suitable for the special environmental conditions prevailing in this project.

The cable shall comprise 8 fibers, loose tube, two fibers per tube with central 1.5 mm nominal steel central strength member, moister barrier, steel tape armoured

in continuous lengths up to a maximum of 6.0 km or as dictated by cable joint chamber locations and route survey.

| **Single Mode** | |
|---|---|
| Type of fiber | Single mode, doped silica |
| Core Diameter | 9.0 ± 0.5 micro m |
| Cladding Dia | 125 ± 2.0 micro m |
| Coating (outer) Diameter | 250 ± 15 micro m Material UV curable acrylate |
| Numerical aperture | 0.11 micro m |
| Attenuation | <0.4 dB/km @ 1300 nm <0.2 dB/km @ 1500 nm |
| Bandwidth | 1000 MHz @ 1300 nm |
| Chromatic Dispersion | 3.5 ps/nm x km @ 1300 nm 20 ps/nm x km @ 1500 nm |
| Operating temperature range | 30 to +80 deg. C |
| Crush resistance | >200N/cm |
| Weight | 500 kg/km (maximum) |
| Tensile strength | 2000 N (minimum) |
| **Multi mode** | |
| Type of fiber | Multi mode, doped silica |
| Core Diameter | 62.5 ± 3.0 micro m |
| Cladding Diameter | 125 ± 2.0 micro m |
| Coating (outer) Dia | 250 ± 15 micro m Material UV curable acrylate |
| Numerical aperture | 0.275 ± 0.15 micro m |
| Attenuation | <3.2 dB/km @ 1300 nm <0.9 dB/km @ 1500 nm |
| Bandwidth | 500 Mhz x km @ 1300 nm |
| Operating temperature range | 30 to +80 deg. C |
| Crush resistance | >200N/cm |
| Weight | 500 kg/km (maximum) |
| Tensile strength | 2000 N (minimum) |

**d) Cable termination boxes**

Cable termination boxes shall have double-ended screw terminals with removable links to facilitate core isolation during testing. Each box shall contain sufficient terminals for every conductor plus 20% spare terminals. Cable termination boxes shall have cable sealing chambers and insulated glands with earthing terminals so that the armouring may be earthed or isolated from earth, as circumstances dictate.

Termination boxes for use within buildings shall be of sheet steel with hinged or removable front covers. All other termination boxes shall be cast steel or heavy gauge sheet steel construction giving protection to IP55. All termination boxes

shall be hot-dip galvanised or approved equivalent finish. Each terminal box shall have a removable, un-drilled gland plate and the Contractor shall supply and fit the requisite number of cable glands.

At each cable termination box, each cable core (including spares) shall be identified by a numbered slip-over type collect. The numbering for a particular cable core shall be the same throughout its length.
Cable joints shall be at points approved by the Engineer.
Each cable joint shall be of the straight-through type. The conductors shall be ferrule-jointed with the insulation maintained by heat-shrink sleeving. Joint closure shall be made with epoxy resin and the completed joint shall be impervious to water if submerged or in waterlogged ground. If cast iron joint boxes be used, they shall be provided with cable glands and, after installation and testing, shall be covered with Densomastic HD compound or equal; so that all sharp corners, bolts and projections are moulded to a smooth surface. Two lappings of Densopol grade ZN 50mm tape, or equal, shall then be applied overall. Jointing shall be carried out on each conductor, including any provided in excess of the minimum quantity specified. All materials and things of every kind required for the cabling jointing shall be provided by the Contractor.

**e) Junction Boxes**

In order to make the most economic use of cable ladder/tray and duct capacity, multicore cabling shall be utilised in order to connect instrumentation groups by using suitably located sub-distribution junction boxes. The junction boxes shall have weather protection suitable for the area in which they are to be installed and for the type of circuit. They shall be readily accessible for maintenance and clearly labelled. Junction boxes shall be constructed of die cast aluminium and with IP65 degree of protection.

Separate cables shall be used for digital and analog signals.

Wires and terminals for the digital and analog signals shall be segregated within junction boxes.

All Cable entries shall be from bottom side only in all Junction Boxes.

**f) Cable labeling**

At each end of each cable, in a uniform and visible position, a label shall be fixed on the cable to indicate the site cable number and route, and the number and size of conductors. Labels shall be made of brass, aluminium, lead or copper strip, engraved and retained by suitable non-rusting or non-corrodible binding wire passing through two fixing holes, one at either end of the label. If the cable gland

is not normally visible, then the label shall be fixed inside the panel by means of screws.

Three-phase power cable cores shall be identified A, B, C or colour-coded red, yellow, blue so that the correct three-phase sequence is preserved throughout the system. Single-phase power cable cores shall be colour-coded red and black.

Control cables shall have individual cores identified by means of suitable permanent ferrules bearing the same number at both ends. Core identification shall occur at every point of termination using an approved system of colour-coded ferrule markers. The size of these ferrule markers shall be such as to match the overall diameter of conductor plus insulation. Numbering shall read from the termination upwards on all cores.

Each cable and core shall bear the same number at both ends of the cable and core respectively.
(a) Power terminations — colour, number or letter.
(b) Control terminations — letter or number or both.

**g) Cable terminations**

All PVCSWAPVC, PVCPVC and XLPESWAPVC cables shall be terminated with mechanical glands which shall comply with BS 6121. They shall seal the inner and outer cable sheaths against ingress of dirt and moisture and provide adequate mechanical support. Each cable gland shall be protected by corrosion-resistant molded PVC hoods, covering the entire assembly from the overall sheath to the gland neck.

Glands for armoured cables shall provide a positive armour clamp to the enclosure so that no tension is applied to the termination. The clamp shall also provide a high level of earth continuity and be of adequate size to withstand the full fault current of the system for one second.
All glands shall be provided with an earthing tag. For cables of 4mm$^2$ or less, a serrated washer may be used instead for earth continuity.

The cable termination and sealing equipment shall be obtained from the cable manufacturer, or other approved supplier, and shall be purpose-made for the type, size and grade of cable concerned. The application of these materials shall be strictly in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

Through joints shall be permitted only on long cable runs outside buildings. Where such joints are necessary; the cables shall be jointed with epoxy or acrylic resin

Cold-setting compound which has been pre-measured and pre-packed ready for use.

The boxes shall be of a split moulded plastic type with filling vents for compound. Bonding straps shall be fitted with armour clamps across the joint and inspected by the Engineer prior to filling the box with compound. Wrapped pressure type joints shall not be accepted.
Conductor cores shall be jointed number to number or color to color.

**h) Cable installation – General**

Cables which are to be run on walls, ceilings or other building structures shall, unless otherwise agreed by the Engineer, be secured on cable trays and ladders or enclosed in conduit or trunking.

Every cable shall be neatly run vertically or parallel to adjacent walls, beams or other structural members. Cables shall not be installed in areas of direct sunlight. Where this is unavoidable, approved sun shields shall be supplied and installed.
Where the building structure incorporates purpose-built covered duct or trench systems for main cables, instrumentation cables shall be segregated and installed on tray work or otherwise secured to the sides of the duct or trench.

Where the structure incorporates general service ducts or trenches containing pipework, chemical lines and other services, all cabling shall be segregated from the other services and shall be run on the walls unless otherwise agreed by the Engineer.
Cables shall be spaced to prevent interference between power and signal cables, and to avoid unnecessary crossovers.

The spacing of clips, saddles and cleats shall prevent the sagging of the cables during their installed life. The method of fixing clips and the like shall be by means of non-corrodible screws inserted into approved wall fixings, such as rawl plugs.

Cable hangers, cleats, saddles, brackets and similar supporting devices shall be of an approved type and of adequate strength for the cables they are supporting. They shall be treated to withstand Site conditions without corroding. Self-locking plastic buckle clips and strapping shall not be used. The arrangement and fixing of each cable shall permit the removal and replacement of any cable without disturbance to any other cable or the fixings thereof.

When cables are terminated in any particular item of equipment, special care shall be taken to ensure that the cables finally approach the equipment from a common direction and are individually terminated in an orderly and symmetrical fashion.

Submissions which the Contractor shall submit the following in relation to cable installations in addition to submissions detailed elsewhere in the Specification.

**i) Drawings and schedules**

- Block diagrams to show control cabling systems with each cable and terminal equipment being identified as in the cable schedules.
- Cable route and layout drawings. For those items which are underground, these drawings shall include the following:
- Route plans and sectional views for all cable runs, cable trays, cable ducts and cable trenches;
- The position of all marker posts, joints, draw pits and the like.
- Cable schedules shall detail the cable number, type, voltage, size, route length and number of cores or pairs. Control-cable schedules shall detail the connected and spare core numbers, diagram number for connected equipment, core ferrule and terminal reference number.

**j) Data and calculations**

- Manufacturers' catalogues and data sheets for all cables and fittings. Cable sizing calculations.

**k) Test certificates**

- Test certificates for all witnessed and routine tests carried out at the manufacturer's works and at Site.

**l) Cable trays and ladders**

Cable tray and cable-support ladders shall be of heavy-gauge galvanised steel and with an overall PVC coating when required to the approval of the Engineer.

Cable tray and ladder systems shall be installed using factory-made supports, joints and junction/bend pieces. Wherever tray and ladder sections are cut and shaped on Site, cut edges shall be dressed and painted with at least two coats of cold galvanising compound or lead-based anti-corrosive paint.

Ladder systems shall be secured to walls and ceilings by pre-formed galvanized interlocking channel.

**m) Flexible conduits**

Flexible conduit shall be of the waterproof galvanised type of PVC wire-wound type with cadmium-plated mild steel couplings. Lengths of flexible conduit shall be

sufficient to permit withdrawal, adjustment or movement of the equipment to which it is attached and shall have a minimum length of 300mm. Flexible conduit shall not be used as a means of providing earth continuity. A single earth conductor of adequate size shall be installed external to the conduit complete with earth terminations.

Where conversion from rigid conduit to flexible metallic conduit is to be made, the rigid conduit shall terminate in a trough-type box. The flexible conduit shall extend from this box to the equipment, the earth continuity cable shall be secured to the box and to the piece of equipment. The use of lid facing screws and the like will not be permitted. Adaptors shall incorporate a grub screw or a gland to prevent the flexible conduit becoming loose.

**n) PVC conduit**

Where galvanised conduit would be liable to corrosion, PVC conduit shall be installed.
PVC conduit shall be of the oval or round high impact non-flame-propagating type as specified and self-extinguishing, to BS EN 61386-21. Surface and concealed installations shall be generally as described for steel conduit.

PVC conduit fittings shall comply with BS 4607. They shall all be white unless specified otherwise.

Jointing shall be carried out using PVC solvent and socketed accessories.

Expansion couplers shall be fitted in straight surface runs every 12m. The free end shall be sealed with non-setting mastic to form a waterproof seal.

Purpose-made bends may be used providing that the cable bending radius is maintained. Cracked or crinkled conduit will be rejected.

The conduit shall be suitable for use in ambient temperatures of between −5°C and +60°C and shall not be installed in areas that receive direct sunlight. A separate protective conductor (earth-continuity conductor) shall be installed.

Adaptable boxes and accessories shall be made from heat-resistant insulating material. The minimum wall thickness of boxes having a nominal internal depth of 16mm or less shall be 1.5mm. For deeper boxes, the minimum wall thickness shall be 2mm. All boxes which are intended to support luminaires or other heat sources shall have either external fixing lugs riveted to the metal inserts or utilize steel insert clips.

## 1.13 Cable Installation methods

### a) General

All cabling installation methods shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer.
Installation directly into the ground
Where cables are buried in the earth, the bottom of the excavated trenches shall be freed of sharp stones and other projections and covered with sand to a depth of 50mm.

Cables shall be unrolled from drums without loops and kinks, and care shall be taken when laying to avoid damage to the outer sheath by drawing over sharp projections.

Cables shall be snaked into the trenches to avoid tension in the cables during backfilling or from subsequent settlement. After laying, cables shall be covered to a minimum depth of 100mm of compacted sand and shall have a layer of protective interlocking concrete cable tiles. The tiles shall be overlaid with marker tape.

When cables of different voltages are laid together at the same depth, vertical cable tiles shall be used to segregate the cables.

ICA and communication cables shall be laid not closer than 1000mm to high voltage cables.
A sufficient number of rollers shall be provided so that the cable does not touch the ground or twist during pulling.

### b) Installation in underground ducts

Underground ducts shall be constructed of impact-resistant uPVC and laid at a minimum depth of 500mm (to the duct centre), surrounded by at least 75mm of sieved sand. At road crossings, uPVC ducts of minimum diameter 100mm shall be laid at a minimum depth of 1000mm (to the duct centre). The ducts shall be encased by 150mm concrete on all sides.

When installing cables in ducts, the following measures shall be observed:

- Cables shall be pulled in a straight line;
- Rollers shall be positioned at the edges of drawpits both at the drawing-in and drawing-out points over which the cables shall be drawn;
- uPVC pipes and cable sheaths shall be coated with an approved lubricant;
- Sufficient draw-in points shall be provided and adequate room allowed for installation of cables;

- The pulling rope shall be guided by rollers.

Only one power cable shall be drawn into each duct.
Whenever a duct is laid in the ground, a draw-wire shall be pulled through with at least 1000mm excess at each end and the draw-wire left in position if the duct is not to be used immediately.

### c) Sealing cable entries into buildings

Whenever cables pass through walls below ground level, the point of entry shall be sealed against the ingress of water. This shall be achieved with silicone foam or similar.
All cable entries into a building shall be in ducts and where the cables pass in or out of ducts, together with any spare ducts, the ducts shall be sealed against the ingress of moisture by means of duct stoppers and bituminous compounds or by any other method approved by the Engineer. The stopper shall have a fire resistance of at least 30 minutes.

### d) Marking of underground cables

The location of all underground cables shall be identified by:

- Brass plates fixed to the exterior surface of all walls of buildings 300mm above ground level and directly above the point where cables pass through the wall;
- Marker posts in road verges and the like at intervals of not more than 100m and at all junctions and changes of direction along the route;
- Marker posts at 10m intervals within an enclosed site and at all junctions and changes of direction along the route.

Marker posts shall be of concrete, not less than 200mm high above ground with an inscribed brass or enamel metal plate. The inscription shall indicate the presence of a cable below, the depth, classification and voltage rating.

A drawing or sample of a typical marker post shall be submitted for the approval of the Engineer.

### e) Installation in cable trunking

Cable trunking shall be manufactured from mild steel of not less than 1.25mm and shall be hot-dip galvanised. The Contractor shall ensure that the size of the trunking is adequate for the number of cables to be installed together with 50% spare capacity. Trunking shall have minimum dimensions of 50mm % 50mm.

Segregation of cables shall be carried out if required using continuous sheet steel barriers with the bottom edge welded to the trunking. The trunking shall have two return flanges for rigidity. Where necessary, additional strengthening straps shall be fitted internally. The cover shall overlap the trunking and be made of the same gauge. Fixing screws for covers shall be recessed and be of the self-retaining quick-fix type. All bends, tees and intersections shall be of the gusset type and shall, wherever possible, be purpose-made by the manufacturer and of a matching design to the main trunking.

Cables shall be retained in the trunking when the cover is removed by means of straps. Internal connecting sleeves shall be fitted across joints in the trunking and earth continuity ensured by bonding each section of trunking to a continuous earth wire.

Non-flammable fire barriers shall be inserted where the trunking passes through walls or floors. Conduit connections to trunking shall be made by flanged couplings and male bushes.
Trunking shall be supported at intervals not greater than 2m horizontally or 2.5m vertically.
Crossings over expansion joints shall be made in flexible conduit.
Should it be necessary to cut or drill a section of trunking, the bared ends shall immediately be given a coat of zinc-rich cold galvanising paint.
Cable and trunking runs shall be determined by the Contractor and agreed by the Engineer before any work is started. The run shall be at least 150mm clear of plumbing and mechanical services. Trunking systems erected outside a building shall be weatherproof.

**f) Installation in troughs and trenches**

Where the building structure incorporates purpose-built covered trench systems, power distribution cables may be laid on the floor of the trench. Control and instrumentation cables shall be segregated and installed on supporting steelwork or cable trays secured to the walls of the trench.

Where the building structure incorporates general service trenches containing pipework, chemical lines and other services, all cabling shall be segregated from other services and run on the trench walls. Crossovers shall be kept to a minimum and cabling shall be taken above wet service pipework.

Cable trays shall be of perforated steel with formed flanges and of minimum thickness not less than 1mm for trays up to 100mm width, not less than 1.25mm

for trays from 100mm to 150mm width and not less than 1.5mm thickness for trays from 150mm to 300mm width.

Cable-tray supports shall be of sufficient strength to maintain rigid support to the fully-laden cable tray along its entire length. All brackets and tray work shall be suitable for withstanding a temporary weight of 125kg.

Wherever possible, cable trays shall be installed in full lengths without cutting.
Should it be necessary to cut or drill a length of tray, the bared ends shall be dressed and immediately be given a coat of zinc-rich cold galvanising paint. Similarly for PVC-coated trays, the bared end shall be immediately sprayed using a PVC aerosol.
All cables shall be firmly secured to the tray using purpose-made saddles, as approved by the Engineer, together with proprietary cable cleats.

**g) Installation in buildings**

Cables required to be run on walls, ceilings, or other structures shall be carried on substantial cleats, either in groups or simply at spacings determined by rating requirements, supported on tray or ladder racks or enclosed in conduit or trunking.
All cables shall be neatly run vertically or parallel to adjacent walls, beams or other structural members.

The spacing of clips, saddles and cleats shall be such as to prevent the sagging of the cables during their installed life. The method of fixing clips and the like shall be by means of non-corrodible screws inserted into approved wall fixings.
Cable hangers, cleats, saddles, brackets and similar supporting devices shall be of an approved type and of adequate strength for the cables they are supporting. They shall be treated to withstand site conditions without corroding. Self-locking plastic buckle clips and strapping shall not be used.

Hangers shall be spaced according to recommendations in the IEE Wiring Regulations. Allowance shall be made for expansion and contraction of the cables.

Cables shall be located between 50mm pegs spaced at 40mm centres across a rung so that a 40mm or 80mm space is maintained between cable centres. Cleats shall be used where the ladder racking is vertical.

Cables shall be run at least 150mm clear of plumbing and below heating and hot water pipework.
Cable installation in conduits

Conduits shall be either galvanised heavy-gauge steel screwed type or light-gauge steel non-screwed type, steel or PVC. Accessories shall either be malleable cast iron or pressed steel.

A space factor of 40% shall not be exceeded and, in any case, conduit shall have a minimum diameter of 20mm. The tubing is to be perfectly smooth inside and out and free from imperfections. Both ends of every length of tubing shall be reamed and all sharp edges removed before erection.

Where conduits converge, adaptor boxes shall be used. Conduits shall be connected by means of male brass bushes and couplings. Where conduits are greater than 25mm diameter, straight-through joint boxes shall be of the trough type. Where conduit or fittings are attached to equipment casings, the material of the casing shall be tapped for a depth of not less than 10mm or male bushes and flanged couplings may be used.

Hexagonal lock nuts shall be used at running joints. They shall seat firmly and evenly on to mating faces. All function boxes, draw-in boxes, and inspection fittings shall be placed so that the cables can be inspected, withdrawn and re-wired during the life of the installation.

Generally not more than two bends or offsets or one coupling will be permitted without a suitable inspection accessory. Fish wires shall not be left in conduits during erection. The whole of the installation shall be arranged for a loop-in type of system with joints being carried out at switches, isolators or appliance fittings.

Ends of conduits which are liable to be left open for any length of time during building operations shall be plugged to prevent the ingress of dirt and covers shall be fitted on all boxes.

Generally, conduits shall not cross expansion joints of buildings. Where they cannot be installed in any other manner, a galvanised flexible conduit shall be used across the expansion joint. A total of 150mm movement shall be allowed.

## 1.14 Field Instrumentation

### a) General

- Instrumentation system shall be designed, manufactured, installed and tested to ensure the high standards of operational reliability. All electronic components shall be adequately rated and circuits shall be designed so that change of component characteristics shall not affect plant operation.

- All instrumentation equipment shall be new, of proven design, reputed make, and shall be suitable for continuous operation. Unless otherwise specified, all instruments shall be tropicalised. The outdoor equipment shall be designed to withstand tropical rain. Wherever necessary space heaters, dust and water proof cabinets shall be provided. Instruments offered shall be complete with all the necessary mounting accessories.

- All instruments shall be from the country of origin as indicated in the preferred vendor list elsewhere in this specification.

- All instruments shall be offered for inspection & testing before dispatch, at Manufacturers Factory works where the instrument has been manufactured. The same shall be indicated in the QAP and submitted along with the equipment datasheet for review and approval.

- Electronic instruments shall utilise solid state electronic components, integrated circuits, microprocessors, etc., and shall be of proven design.

- No custom made hybrid type integrated circuits shall be used.

- Unless otherwise stated, overall accuracy of all measurement systems shall be industry accepted limits.

- Unless otherwise specified, the normal working range of all indicating instruments shall be between 30% and 80% of the full scale range.

- On resumption of the supply following a power failure the instruments and associated equipment shall start working automatically.

- The instruments shall be designed to permit maximum interchangeability of parts and ease of access during inspection and maintenance.

- Unless otherwise stated, field mounted electrical and electronic instruments shall be weatherproof to IP-65.

- All outdoor instruments shall be fitted with IP65 enclosure to shield the instruments against the weather, irrespective of the IP rating of the instrument/transmitter.The enclosures shall be of lockable type.

- The instruments shall be designed to work at the ambient conditions of temperature, humidity, and chlorine contamination that may prevail but in any case not less stringent than those conditions detailed in the Project Requirements. Instruments shall be resistant to corrosion in the atmosphere in which they are expected to operate.

- All field instruments, and cabinets/panel mounted instruments shall have tag plates/name plates permanently attached to them. Details of proposed inscriptions shall be submitted to the Employer for approval before any labels are manufactured.

- All coated parts of sensors shall be made out of noncorrosive material capable of working with chlorine content of 5 ppm.

- For all instruments installed in the field, surge protection devices (SPD s) shall be provided at both ends of the connecting cable for protection against static discharges / lightning and electromagnetic interference.

- Individual pair screened, overall screened, armoured cables shall be used for analogue signals and armoured, overall screened cable shall be used for digital signal cables.

**b) Flow Measuring Systems**

- Flow measuring system shall consist of flow sensor / transducers, flow computer and flow transmitter.

- Flow transducers shall be rugged in construction and shall be suitable for continuous operation. Flow transducers shall have waterproof construction and shall be suitable for installation in underground/above ground pipelines.

- To avoid the effects of disturbances in the velocity profile, a straight and uninterrupted run, upstream as well as downstream from the location of the flow sensor shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of the flowmeter manufacturer.

- The flow transmitter shall be suitable for field or panel mounting and shall accept an input from the flow sensor. It shall process the input signal and provide 4-20 mA dc output proportional to flow rate. The flow range shall be adjustable.

- A zero span adjustment facility shall be provided for flow transmitter and indicator.

- Flow measurement shall not be affected by physical properties of sewage viz., temperature, pressure, viscosity, density etc., within given limits. Contractor shall provide compensating electronic circuits if required. The overall accuracy of flow measuring systems shall be at least ± 0.5 % of the measured value unless otherwise stated.

**c) Electromagnetic Flow meter**

Electromagnetic flowmeters shall be used as standard flowmeters in this contract.

The Electromagnetic Flow Meters shall be installed for indication of flow rate and total consumption of water in a transmission or distribution pipe work of water system. The Electromagnetic Flow Meters shall withstand maximum working temperature and working pressure shall be as per process requirement.

Full bore electromagnetic flow meters shall be designed, manufactured and calibrated to ISO standard. The flow meter shall be capable of measuring bi-directional flow.

Electromagnetic Flow Meter shall be a velocity sensing electromagnetic type, microprocessor based signal converter, Flow Integrator and Totalizer sealed housing, flanged tube meter as per working pressure requirement. The meter shall be manufactured to highest standard available for mag-meters. The accuracy shall be inclusive of linearity, hysteresis, and repeatability, temperature and pressure effects. The meter assembly shall operate within a range of 0.3 m/sec to 5 m/sec and pressure rating shall be as per process requirement to be constructed as follows

Meter tube shall have a constant nominal inside diameter offering no obstruction to the flow.

Signal Converter shall be pulsed DC coil excitation type with auto zeroing. The signal converter shall be remotely mounted away from the meter. The converter shall indicate direction of flow and provide a flow rate indication and a total of flow volume for both forward and reverse directions.

The converter shall provide an isolated 4-20 mA output. The microprocessor based signal converter shall have a self-diagnostic test mode and backlit display that continuously displays ‘Rate of Flow’ and ‘Total Volume’.

The converter shall be compatible with Microsoft Windows and other software programs with built in terminal communication capabilities of RS 485, HART or other protocols for interface.

The converter shall be remotely mounted maximum up to 200 m from the sensor, and shall be supplied with all calibration complete for desired requirements.

The converter cum transmitter shall be fully programmable from the front facia.

The programming shall be user friendly, self-prompting menu driven.

The length of the sensor shall be strictly as per ISO up to DN 600 mm and for other sizes it shall be as per the manufacturer’s standard.

All flow meters shall be offered for inspection & testing before dispatch at Manufacturers Factory where the instrument has been manufactured. QAP shall be submitted which shall include functional testing and five point calibration at the manufacturer factory.

**d) Level Measuring System**

**(i) Ultrasonic Level Meters**

Ultrasonic level measuring devices applied for liquid level measurement shall comprise a transducer, control unit and remote indicator.

The transducer shall be suitable for flange or bracket mounting as required and shall be environmentally protected to IP 67. It shall have ambient temperature compensation, adjustable datum setting facilities.

The accuracy of the sensor shall be ±0.5% or better.

It shall be programmable with an integral programming keyboard and provide a digital display of the measured variable. It shall be provided with diagnosis facilities and shall provide an isolated 4 to 20 mA dc output signal proportional to the range of measurement.

The design and application of ultrasonic level meters shall take into account the vessel or channel construction, the material, size, shape, environment, process fluid or material, the presence of foam, granules, size etc.

The installation shall avoid any degradation of performance from spurious reflections, absorption, sound velocity variations, sensor detection area, temperature fluctuations, specific gravity changes and condensation. For applications where spurious reflections are unavoidable the control unit shall be provided with facilities for spurious reflection rejection.

If turbulence exists, shielding, stilling tubes or other measures shall be provided to avoid effects on the measurement

**(ii) Conductivity Level Switches**

The electrodes used for conductivity level switches shall be stainless steel. Single electrode systems (one electrode per holder) shall be used (except where their use is impractical) with insulated electrodes such that only the tip of each electrode is exposed to the liquid at the operating level.

Relay or control units operating with level electrodes shall have adjustable sensitivity. Electrodes for use in fluids of low or variable conductivity shall be fitted with conductivity discs.

Where relay or control units are not mounted in control panels, they shall be provided with surface mounting enclosures with a degree of protection to IP 55 for indoor locations or IP 65 for outdoor locations.

**(iii) Float-operated level meters**

Float-operated level meters shall comprise a float and counterweight or tension device. Floats and counterweights shall be of corrosion-resistant material or shall be coated with epoxy resin. The float shall be suspended by a stainless-steel wire or perforated tape which shall operate the transmitter installed above the float stilling well or measuring chamber.

The transmitter shall provide a digital or 4mA to 20mA dc output signal proportional to the level range of the instrument and shall be provided in an enclosure with protection to BS 5990, IP 55 or equivalent standard.

**e) Pressure -Gauges, Switches and Transmitters**

Pressure gauges shall comply with BS EN 837- Parts 1, 2 and 3. Pressure gauges, transmitters and switches shall have over range protection up to 1.5 times the maximum anticipated line pressure and have concentric scales. For especially arduous duty where the gauge is subject to pressure pulsations and/or vibration, it shall be provided with a glycerine-filled dial and line snubbers shall be used. Bourdon-tube type differential-pressure gauges shall be capable of withstanding full line pressure on any side with the other side vented to atmosphere without damage to or effect on the calibration. No plastic material shall be used in their construction. Internal parts shall be of stainless steel, bronze or approved corrosion-resistant material.

The minimum diameter for round pressure gauges shall be 150mm unless specified otherwise or where the gauge forms part of a standard item of equipment.

Unless specified elsewhere the accuracy for pressure gauges shall be 1% of range, for diaphragm gauges 1% of range and for differential gauges 1.5% of range or better.

Where compensation of more than 2% of the instrument span is needed for the difference in level between the instrument and the tapping point, the

reading shall be suitably adjusted and the amount of compensation shall be marked on the dial.

The zero and span of a pressure transmitter shall not change by more than 0.1% of the span per Celsius degree change in ambient temperature. After application for 10 minutes of pressure at 130% of maximum pressure, the change in zero and span shall not exceed 0.1% of the span.

Pressure transmitters & switches shall have an accuracy typically better than 0.1% of span, depending on the application and shall be protected to BS EN 60529: IP 65 standard or higher standard. For transmitters installed in meter chambers liable to flooding or underwater applications, they shall be to BS EN 60529: IP 68 standard and shall operate up to maximum submergence of 20 metres of water.

Pressure transmitters shall provide a digital or 4mA to 20mA dc output proportional to the pressure range.

Pressure gauges, switches and transmitters shall have primary isolating valves, 2 or 3 way valve manifold and vents, in such a way that it has the facility to calibrate the gauges or transmitters without removal.

Pressure and differential pressure switches shall have contacts with separate ‘cut in’ and ‘cut out’ pressure values.

The nominal pressure values at which pressure switches operate shall be fully adjustable over the whole range of the instrument and the set value(s) shall be clearly indicated by means of a scale and pointer.

Pressure monitoring shall be by a sensor suitable for the medium and pressure/level range.

The sensor shall be suitable for either free wire suspension in the medium or fitted remotely and provided with threaded sockets to permit connection of pressure pipework.

A transmitter shall be provided either integral with the transducer or separately mounted and converting the signals received from the transducer to a 4 to 20 mA signal proportional to the range specified.

The transmitter shall have provision for span and zero adjustment.

**f) Strain-gauge pressure transducers and transmitters**

Strain-gauge pressure transducers shall use thin film sensors without bonding.

Each instrument housing shall be of all-welded Grade X 4 CrNiMo 17 12 2 stainless steel or equivalent and hermetically sealed. Non-interacting, zero and span adjustments shall be provided on each transducer. The measuring diaphragm shall be isolated from the process fluid by a non-corrodible barrier diaphragm. The mean time between failure for any model of strain-gauge transducer shall be not less than 15 years, and the performance of the measurement system shall be as given below, or higher performance:

- accuracy: ±0.1% of calibrated span, including linearity hysteresis and repeatability;
- repeatability: ±0.05% at maximum span;
- stability: ±0.1% of upper range limit over 6−month period;
- over-pressure: sustain a 400% over-pressure without damage;
- RFI / EMI effect: less than 1% of span with 500MHz at 5W direct contact;
- Power-supply variation effect: 0.01% per volt variation.
- load variation effect: ±0.0002% per ohm of loop-resistance variation.
- temperature: −29°C to +82°C range; total thermal error of ±0.75% of span over 0°C to 50°C;
- protection: IP 65.

Strain-gauge transducers which do not have terminals for their cable connection, shall have integral sealed-cable assemblies, installed in conduit and terminated at weatherproof junction boxes, protected to IP 65 each mounted near to its associated process transmitter. A digital or 4mA to 20mA dc output signal proportional to the transducer range shall be provided.

Strain-gauge pressure transmitters shall be generally as the transducer except that it shall incorporate a waterproof pressure transmitter producing a digital or 4mA to 20mA output signal. Provision for transducer venting shall be provided.

**g) Surge Protection Devices**

Surge protection devices (SPD s) shall be suitable for withstanding the surge arising out of high energy static discharge / lighting strikes and protect the instrument to which it is connected against damage. SPD s shall provide protection through the use of quick acting semiconductors like Tranzorb, zener diodes, varistors and an automatic disconnect and reset circuit. SPD s shall be passive and shall require negligible power for operation. During the

occurrence of a surge it shall clamp on the allowable voltage and pass the excess voltage to the ground. The SPD shall be self-resetting to minimise the down time of the measurement loop.

SPD s shall be provided to protect devices transmitting and receiving analogue and digital signals derived from field devices located out of doors. The surge protection device shall be rated for surge rating of 10 KA.

**h) Alarm Systems/Alarm Annunciators**

Alarms shall be initiated by the opening or closing of volt-free contacts which shall remain unchanged throughout the periods in which the alarm conditions exist. Alarm circuits shall be capable of conversion from open-healthy to open-alarm or vice versa by a simple modification after installation requiring no additional parts or special equipment.

Each alarm shall initiate the operation of both visual and audible devices.
The sound intensity of each audible device shall be suitable for the maximum sound level of its environment.
Audible devices in the same room or area shall have distinguishable sounds and adjustable sound levels.

**(i) Matrix Type alarm Annunciators (Optional)**

Each alarm shall initiate a visible and audible indication of the specified condition. Unless otherwise specified, alarm indicators shall be grouped together in annunciator units each having at least 20% spare ways. Alarm indicators shall be of similar design to indicator lamps and shall have screens engraved with legends approved by the Engineer. The legend area of each indication shall not exceed 40 mm high and 75 mm wide.

When any alarm condition occurs, an audible device common to an alarm annunciator system shall sound and the appropriate indicator shall flash on an off. The flashing rate shall not be less than 2 Hz and shall not exceed 5 Hz. On pressing an accept pushbutton, the audible device shall be silenced and the flashing light shall become steady. The alarm indicator shall remain illuminated until the alarm condition ceases and a reset pushbutton has been operated.

The operation or acceptance of one alarm shall not inhibit the operation of the audible device or the flashing of the appropriate alarm indicator if a further alarm condition occurs. At unmanned locations alarms operated on two or more annunciators shall require acceptance at each annunciator. Alarms shall be accepted automatically and the appropriate audible device silenced after an adjustable period of 1 to 5 minutes.

An integral 'test' pushbutton shall be provided to illuminate each lamp in the appropriate group and to operate the audible device but shall not cause a spurious alarm condition on any other annunciator. Alarm circuitry shall be arranged so that spurious or transient alarm states persisting for less than 0.5 seconds do not initiate any action.

All push button shall have not less than one million mechanical operational life cycle on a minimum. The same shall be indicated in the datasheet and test certificate by the OEM shall be submitted for review and approval in the QAP.

Alarm annunciator / indicator legends or labels shall be arranged with three lines of text as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Top line | Location |
| Middle line | Parameter |
| Bottom line | Status |

e.g. Pump-1 Emergency STOP
Reservoir level Low Low.

## 1.15 Installation Requirements for Instruments

### a) General

The contractor is responsible for coordinating the installation, testing and commissioning to assure proper interface and system integration. Services shall include, but not necessarily be limited to all labour, materials, tools, equipment, supplies and services and auxiliary devices including brackets and mounting hardware required to install the instrumentation**.**

### b) The following general installation guidelines shall apply:

- Transmitters and transducers shall be mounted as near as practical to the measurement point.
- Instruments shall be always be readily and safely accessible from grade, permanent platforms or fixed ladders to facilitate ease of maintenance for the equipment.
- Supply power to instrumentation from the control panel to which information is reported for remote monitoring. Provide a separate (independent) circuit for each instrument (note that control panels are powered by online UPS and supplied from the sites critical emergency power circuit).

- Unless otherwise shown or specified, mount instruments 1.4 m above finished floors, grade or platforms. Allow for cabinet plinth/floor-pad heights when locating panel instruments.
- Do not mount direct reading or electrical transmitters on process piping. Mount on instrument racks or stands or in enclosures near the sensor at a level that permits viewing from ground elevation.
- Do not mount instruments on vibrating structures (e.g. handrails), or on piping or near equipment that may induce vibration.
- Do not mount instruments below or directly adjacent to lines conveying corrosive chemicals or near sources of leakage or spillage.
- Install the instrumentation and auxiliary devices (including sensors) such that they are accessible for maintenance. Provide space between instruments and other equipment and piping for ease of removal and servicing. Install to ensure accessibility from grade without requiring staff to enter confined spaces.
- Ensure that instrument displays are properly oriented for easy viewing.
- Any instrument that is not easily accessible for operation or maintenance, and any indicator that is not easily and readily visible, must be relocated as directed at no charge to the contract.
- Follow additional installation requirements as specified in the individual instrument sections and as recommended by the manufacturer.
- Follow the Manufacturer’s recommendations for loading resistors on digital outputs to limit the affect of leakage currents through triac and relay outputs.
- Follow the Manufacturer’s recommendations for surge suppression on inductive loads.
- Unless specifically instructed otherwise, ensure installations conform to the manufacturer's installation recommendations.

## 1.16 Control and Automation Requirements

The contractor shall provide a PLC based SCADA system and automation system to monitor the pumping station facility and the surge vessel system and the communication system to transmit the complete operational data to the pumping station system. It shall be the contractor responsibility and minimum scope of work to include all required hardware and software to achieve the complete functionality as described in this document.

### a) Minimum Scope of Work (Control & Automation)

- In particular, the following configuration shall be applicable across the pumping station. Pumping station monitoring and automation system shall be based on PLC based SCADA system. PLC system shall be a hot standby PLC linked to the plant redundant SCADA system. The process systems shall be furnished with individual RIO panels with redundant RIO modules which shall communicate with the main pumping station PLC for monitoring.

- The pumping station shall be equipped with a SCADA system which shall be dual redundant along with the plant Historian system as mentioned elsewhere in this document. The system shall comprise of SCADA on dual servers and engineering cum operator station with dual monitor systems. All the equipment shall be installed in a system console as per the vendor list as specified elsewhere in the document.

- The pumping station system shall be designed and implemented to integrate with the redundant fibre optic cabling communication system to transmit complete operational data to the centralized SCADA system (to be set up under package CP-24) and MIS-2 center installed under BWSSB stage IV Phase-II contracts.

- All required interoperability tests, required co-ordination, mapping of data, required hardware & software, compatibility of modems to achieve complete integration to share and accept complete operational data with contract packages CP-24 and MIS-2 center shall be considered as integral scope of work under this contract.

- The pumping station system shall be integrated with the Pump performance monitoring system (IPMS) to monitor the operational parameters of each individual pump. Separate SCADA screens shall be developed to display and log the operational parameters that are received by the PLC system from the IPMS.

## 1.17 PLC System:

PLC shall comprise of necessary redundant processors, Simplex input/output (I/O) modules, redundant power supply modules, communication interface modules and 16” color touch screen Human-Machine Interface (HMI) required performing the desired functions.

PLC shall have the following attributes as a Hot Stand-by Controller.

- carry out sequential logic implementation for operations of plant;
- carry out computation and interfacing for data acquisition, data storage and retrieval;
- it shall accept downloaded program from a programmer;
- it shall have different functional modules to perform the desired functions;
- it shall scan the inputs in time cycles and update the status of its outputs;

The PLC system shall be expandable, OPC Compatible and shall be modular in construction, so as to be capable of future expansion without hardware modifications. PLCs shall be microprocessor based. PLCs shall use standard known protocols and structures for communication outside the system.

In case of system failure or power supply failure the outputs shall attain a predetermined fail safe condition (this shall normally be 'off').

The PLC used shall have a proven record in the type of application concerned and in the prevailing environmental conditions.

PLC System, IPMS system & all RIO systems should be housed in air conditioned environment.

The contractor shall submit the sizing calculations for the air conditioning system for review and approval. The contractor shall refer the approved vendor list for the PLC system and hardware, elsewhere in this document.

The PLC based SCADA system (Inclusive of the communication system and FOC system, IPMS system and complete field instrumentation shall be supplied with un-interruptible power supply (UPS) with 120 mins backup on full load. This shall include all instruments which are part of vendor supply package, PCM system and surge vessels instrumentation and system,etc.

**a) Remote input/output modules (RIO)**

The PLC system shall be connected with field remote input/output modules (RIO) panels. Each RIO panel shall consist of redundant communication modules, redundant power supply modules, minimum 16" Color panel mounted HMI with touch screen functionality to enable monitoring with access logins. Each RIO It shall be possible to view and acknowledge the alarms and view set points for the particular & connecting processes from the HMI etc.

**b) Central Processing Units**

The central processing units (CPU) shall be a high performance processor with modular configuration suitable for real time process applications

The following additional features shall be provided.
Communication between CPU and peripherals shall be by an I/O bus. The individual device, interfaces shall be capable of being plugged into the I/O bus. On resumption of power following a power failure the PLC shall automatically restart its controlling function. CPU shall have a real time

clock capability to accept a time synchronisation pulse and adjust its internal clock with the pulse.

CPU shall have extensive self-diagnostic facilities and watch dog timers to identify faults at card levels

**c) Memory Unit**

Memory unit shall comprise of highly reliable memory chips which are industry standard, proven design with fast random access and suitable for operation in process environments. Main memory shall be modular and facility shall be provided for the upgrading and expansion of memory to meet future demands.

Not less than 50 % spare program memory and data memory space shall be provided. System initialisation and application software shall be stored in EEPROM or EPROM. Operating data shall be stored in a RAM fitted with an internal battery back up. The battery back up provided shall support the memory on loss of power for at least one month. The battery life shall be at least 2 years. The contractor shall submit documentation to demonstrate the same.

**d) I/O Modules**

Standard rack mounted plug in I/O modules shall be provided. I/O Modules should be of the same series as the PLC CPU. Refer the approved vendor list for the PLC system and hardware, elsewhere in this document.

Field wiring shall be terminated in screwed terminal blocks and interconnected to the processor I/O system with prefabricated cables and plug in card type connectors. I/O Modules should be hot swappable. Provision shall be provided for future expansion of additional 30% extra I/O modules of the installed capacity in the panel.

**i. I/O modules shall be as follows:**

**a)** Inputs shall be opto isolated;

**b)** filters shall be provided for noise rejection;

**c)** output status shall be indicated by an LED;

**d)** all outputs shall be fuse protected and have fuse failure indication the fuses may be mounted externally from the output module;

**e)** All the modules shall be of addressable type.

**f)** Ethernet I/O modules shall be connected to the PLC by on board Ethernet 10/100 Base T connection port. Ethernet I/O modules shall support multiple communications including TCP/IP and Modbus ASCII and RTU

allowing connection to any device supporting these protocols over standard Ethernet backplane**.**

**e) Ethernet Switches**

The contractor shall only provide managed industrial grade Ethernet switches under this contract at all locations (PLC, RIO, SCADA room).

**f) UPS System:**

The PLC based SCADA system (Inclusive of the communication system and FOC system, PCM system and complete field instrumentation shall be supplied with un-interruptible power supply (UPS) with 120 mins backup on full load. This shall include all instruments which are part of vendor supply package, and surge vessels instrumentation and system,etc.

**g) PLC Programming**

The Contractor shall supply, install, program and commission the PLC using the PLC coding and documentation software. The PLC code shall be structured in the manner of the best industry standard and have comprehensive subroutine and rung annotation. The contractor shall submit credentials of the software for review and approval before commencing any programming works.

PLC programming under this contract shall be implemented using functional block diagrams (FBD).

The logic shall be prepared using proprietary programming software and shall be comprehensively annotated with subroutine and rung comments to assist further development and maintenance.

The system shall support a simple programming of the application software comply with IEC 61131-3.

The system shall support a structured, modular programming. At least the following standard operations shall be applicable:

1) Logic functions (such as AND/OR/AND NOT etc.);
2) Timer functions (externally adjustable);
3) Counter functions;
4) Skip functions;
5) Comparison functions;
6) Limit value functions;
7) Arithmetic functions;
8) Physical unit functions;
9) Closed-loop functions such as P/PI/PID/etc.

The Contractor shall submit the logic diagrams for review & approval as an integral part of FDS submissions.

The Contractor shall provide all required IT Hardware complete with PLC coding and documentation software as specified in the bid document & as agreed with the Employer representative based on the FDS submitted.

**h) Programming Unit**

A 16" screen laptop computer (Industrial Type, suitable for rugged use) shall be provided to program the PLC.

The computer shall be provided complete with proprietary PLC programming and documentation software. The software shall provide facilities for :

- carrying out program revision management;
- insertion of comprehensive program subroutine and rung comments;
- search and find and search and replace 'contacts' and 'coils';
- simulation functions and testing of the program by changing the status of contacts and monitoring the outputs;
- preparation of coil and contact list and their locations and memory maps;
- make system backup copies while the system is online;
- upload and down load programs to the PLC on line;
- carry out on line maintenance and fault finding on the PLC.

## 1.18 Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system

The SCADA shall be suitable for day-to-day operation by non-computer literate personnel in the monitoring and operation of the pumping station works and other allied works as required under this contract.

**a) SCADA Control Room:**

Pumping station SCADA shall be provided at central Monitoring Room which shall located to provide a complete uninterrupted view of the complete pumping station facility. The SCADA control room shall be sized to house the following equipment on a minimum but not limited to, and have the following features:

1. Redundant PLC system
2. Plant SCADA control system as per system configuration drawing
3. FOC communication equipment (to be installed under separate contract CP-24) to be executed by another contractor and to be installed in a separate

enclosed space in the control room and integration with the pumping station system for complete transmission of operational data.

4. Industrial system console
5. Display screens
6. UPS system with 120 mins backup on full load (UPS batteries shall be housed in a separate room)
7. Control room shall be provided with bio metric access to prevent un-authorised access to the control room.
8. Air conditioning system

The Clear Water Pumping Station shall be provided with a Dual redundant SCADA system. The SCADA software shall be of fifty thousand tags version. The SCADA System shall be designed to store, archive and retrieve complete plant operational data for at least three (3) months.

The Historian software (as part of Cloud based Server) shall be designed, configured and installed on a minimum to accept the number of tags similar to the SCADA software. The Historian software and server system shall be designed and configured to store data for a minimum of seven years.

On a minimum, the SCADA system shall generally consist of the following:

1) Redundant SCADA software as indicated above.
2) SCADA redundant servers
3) Historian software & station as indicated above
4) Engineering cum Operator work station with 2 in 1 monitor, with licensed software (Latest Windows OS, Anti-Virus software, firewall, required licensed software)
5) Managed industrial grade Ethernet switches
6) %5” LED touch screen shall be provided which shall act as a mimic for the IPMS SCADA.
7) Industrial grade control room console with minimum 5 nos of ergonomically designed seating systems for plant operators and supervisors.
8) File record shelves with glass doors with locking facility (at least two) to store SCADA alarms, records, operator notes etc.

SCADA control room is already equipped with False flooring & false ceiling. The entire control room shall be provided with air-conditioning systems.

SCADA control room shall be designed to have maximum view of the plant and plant operation. No UPS system shall be installed in the control room. A separate space is available for UPS room along with battery room.

The SCADA system shall provide efficient and safe operation of the pumping station by detecting alarm and error conditions, alerting the operator to these conditions both visually and audibly, monitoring all important system parameters and providing facilities for plant optimisation. The system will allow operators, technicians and engineers to issue commands to change system parameters, start

and stop equipment, provide configuration tools and operate diagnostic facilities from Operator Workstations (OW) and Engineers workstation (EW), after successful log-on by security password.

The System shall perform all the necessary functions for the optimum monitoring, automatic control and operation of the entire system. The SCADA control room shall be equipped with false flooring to provide access for all cables. No cables shall be installed over the control room floor.

**End of Part-1**